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STRATEGIC HEIGHTS AROUND STALINGRAD TAKEN BY GERMANS

Brave Artillery Fire and Infantry Resistance—Soviets Lose 29 Tanks

LUFTWAFFE WAS ACTIVE

Axis Take Caucasus Mountain Position—14 R.A.F. Bombers Downed at Bremen

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—Braving a heavy barrage of artillery fire and stiff Soviet infantry resistance, German forces yesterday penetrated additional Red defenses at the outskirts of Stalingrad and occupied the hills dominating the town, the High Command announced today, adding that Red troops lost 29 tanks in unsuccessful counter-attacks.

The Luftwaffe was reported to have assisted German operations in the Stalingrad sector yesterday and last night by blasting Soviet reinforcements moving into the sector from areas east of the Volga River and to have bombed airfields to the north and east of the strategic Soviet industrial town.

On the Caucasus front, German forces driving southward from Novorossisk, the communique said, stormed and occupied a fortified Soviet mountain position, while on the Terek River, German troops inflicted heavy casualties on the Russians in fierce encounters which compelled the latter to give up strongly-defended positions.

German and Hungarian troops operating on the Don front carried out successful attacks, and Red counter-attacks in this area failed, the High Command said, adding that 13 Soviet tanks were demolished. In the Rshev sector, German artillery reportedly smashed Soviet attempts to carry out raids.

South of Lake Ladoga, several local Soviet attacks were frustrated by German forces, and fighting was marked by lively artillery and air activity.

Meanwhie, the communique stated that reports so far indicate that 14 British bombers were shot down last night when British raiders carried out an attack on Bremen.

Reach Stalingrad Suburbs

Nichi Nichi

BERLIN, September 14.—The German High Command officially announced today that German forces reached the suburbs of Stalingrad.

Red Troops Retreat

Nichi Nichi

KUIBISHEV, September 14.—The Soviet Information Bureau announced last night that the Soviet forces in the west of Stalingrad further withdrew from a certain village. The report is interpreted to hint at the increased crisis prevailing of the war situation.

Demand Second Front

Nichi Nichi

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—According to a report from the Moscow correspondent of the Times, Soviet newspapers, breaking their two weeks' silence on the question, demanded the immediate opening of a second front by the United States and Britain, it is reported from London.

Fierce Attack Launched

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 14.—German forces operating in the southwestern sector of Stalingrad made 40 attacks within the last 24 hours, with tank corps at the head and protected by air units, and the defending Soviet troops were obliged to retreat seven times, finally yielding an important point to the hands of the German forces, it is reported from Moscow.

Axis Submarines Torpedo Vessels In Carlisle Bay

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—Axis submarines entered Carlisle Bay in Barbados Island, British West Indies, and torpedoed ships in the harbor, according to a London dispatch received here. The attack, which took place within viewing distance from the shore, lasted for 25 minutes. Details of the damages have not yet been announced, added the dispatch.

Soviet Supply of Precious Oil to Trickle If Germans Succeed in Capturing Caucasus

Red War Machine Would Get Only 600,000 Tons Annually as Region Produces 97 Per Cent Of Total Amount

Nichi Nichi

ROME, September 13.—If the Soviet Union loses the Caucasus, she will have only 600,000 tons of petroleum annually, writes a local military commentator in his article entitled "Soviet Union Without Petroleum" appearing in today's Popolo di Roma.

According to the most recent statistics, says the commentator, the annual output of petroleum in Russia aggregates 25,540,000 tons. About 97 per cent of this amount or 24,818,000 tons are produced in the oil fields in the Caucasus and the rest or 612,000 tons in other areas such as the Ural sector, Northern Saghalien and Central Asia.

Now that the war situation around Stalingrad has cut off the supply route of the Caucasus oil to the central part of the Soviet Union, the Russian Army in the future has to depend on some 600,000 tons of petroleum in conducting mechanized warfare.

In 1937, Russia's domestic consumption of petroleum amounted to 21,900,000 tons. At present, the consumption of oil in industry must be much larger than in 1937.

As for the consumption of petroleum in the Soviet Army, the Petroleum Press Service, a British journal, reported that the Red Army, with 20 mechanized divisions, 15 armored divisions, 150 artillery divisions, 6,300 tanks, 72,500 trucks, 3,750 other motor vehicles, 72,500 automobiles and 1,000 fighting planes, consumed 300,000 tons of petroleum monthly in 1941.

The annual output of 600,000 tons of oil will not meet the demand of the army, to say nothing of the industrial consumption.

In this connection, the commentator adds, it is to be noted that an article appearing in the 1942 February number of the Readers' Digest stated that should the Soviet Union lose the oil resources of the Caucasus, the event will exert a serious effect on the activities of the tanks and planes of the Red Army as well as of the tractors for agricultural use.

The above comment of the Italian writer is rather questionable as to the statistic figures and his observation seems to be too optimistic. However, it indicates just what a severe blow the loss of the Caucasus will deal to the Soviet Union.

BRITISH TRADE UNION DEFIES GOVERNMENT

Meeting in Lancashire Passes Resolution to Cancel Anti-Strike Clause

BLOW TO CHURCHILL PARTY

Dissatisfaction With State's Policy on Industry Voiced Openly

Yomiuri-Hochi

STOCKHOLM, September 13.—The general meeting of the British Trade Union Congress now being held at Blackpool, Lancashire, passed an important resolution demanding the cancellation of a clause in the 1926 Labor Law prohibiting large strikes.

Sir Walter McLennan Citrine, Secretary-General of the Trade Congress, said in presenting the resolution to the congress:

"Prime Minister Winston Churchill is demanding the cooperation of Trade Unions in the execution of national policies, but such a demand is not to become a unilateral burden on the Trade Unions. If the Government really desires the cooperation of the Unions, they must accord us better treatment."

Observers here believe that the anti-Government resolution passed by the Trade Union Congress may lead to the weakening of the structure of political parties that supported Churchill. The reasons for the adoption by the Trade Union Congress of such an anti-Government attitude are mentioned as follow:

1. Dissatisfaction against the Government's lukewarm attitude toward the nationalization of important industries.

2. Dissatisfaction against the Cabinet Ministers representing the Labor Party, who are compromising with the Conservatives.

3. Leftish tendency within the Labor Unions.

But the direct cause is believed to be the indefinite postponement of the plan for opening a joint session of the British and American trade unions by the interference made by the British Government and Lord Halifax, Ambassador to the United States.

The above-mentioned resolution will be submitted to the House of Commons through the Executvie Committee of the Trade Union Congress. This will make the position of Secretary of State for Dominions Major Clement R. Attlee, and Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin, Labor Party men in the Cabinet, extremely difficult.

Hata Completes Tour

Domei

NANKING, September 14.—General Shunroku Hata, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China, returned to Nanking today after a tour of inspection of strategic points lying between Central and North China.

YOUTH FLIERS TO HOP TO NATIVE HABITATS

Several Hundred 'Wild Eagles' To Greet 3rd Aviation Day, September 20

CAPITAL TO GET VISITS

Young Aviators Hailing From Here to Fly Overhead Four Times

On the occasion of the Third Aviation Day, which falls on September 20, the youth aviators in the service of the Imperial Air Force will visit their respective native places by planes, report the local vernaculars this morning.

The youth aviators will start from the airfields of the Army Aviation Schools for their respective native places. On reaching the sky over their homes, they will scatter their name cards with their own signatures.

Several hundred "Wild Eagles" will participate in the event. Tokyo will be visited four times on the afternoon of the same day by the youth pilots who hail from the metropolis.

In the meantime, various functions will be held the same day throughout the country to promote "airmindedness" among the people.

In the capital, a meeting will be held at the Hibiya Music Hall at 10:30 a.m. the same day in commemoration of those who have given up their lives in aviation service.

In the afternoon of the same day, addresses will be given by Mayor General Ayao Kishimoto of Tokyo, Harumichi Tanabe, president of the Nippon Aviation Society, and Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Minister of Communications. Two school children representing two national schools in Tokyo will read messages of thanks. This will be followed by mass singing of aviation songs.

Madam Akiko Tokugawa, head of the Dai Nippon Women's Association, with 200 members representing various ward branches, will call on and comfort air defense units.

Aviation meetings, commendation of those who have rendered meritorious services for the aviation of the country, model plane contests and other functions will also be held.

WILLKIE SEES IRAQUI HEAD

Roosevelt's Emissary Discusses Lease-Lend Question

Domei

LISBON, September 14.—Wendell L. Willkie, President Roosevelt's special emissary, who arrived in Iraq on September 12 from Turkey, yesterday held a lengthy conversation with Iraqui Premier Nuli Said in connection with matters regarding Lease-Lend questions, according to a Bagdad report received here today.

Willkie later held conversation with Sir Kingham Cornwallis, British Ambassador to Iraq.

BRITISH POLICE KILL 3 PATRIOTIC INDIANS AT MIDNAPUR CLASH

Empty Guns at 3,000 Demonstrators—Many Others Wounded

4 DISABLED AT PESHAWAR

Anti-British Uprisers in Calcutta Set Fire to Trams—Traffic Disrupted

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 13.—Three Indians were killed and many others were wounded at Midnapur, India, today when British police opened fire on a crowd of 3,000 anti-British demonstrators, according to reports received here.

Meanwhile, four other Indians reportedly were wounded in Peshawar when British police attacked a gathering at Inchardasda.

Trams Burned in Calcutta

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, September 14.—Anti-British demonstrators at Calcutta set fire to several tram cars in the city yesterday, and the traffic was suspended temporarily, it is reported by Reuters from Calcutta.

Munitions Factory Strike

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

SHANGHAI, September 14.—A large-scale strike broke out on August 21 and it is assuming serious proportions in one of the largest munitions factories in India, which is under the management of the Taktar interests, reports the German News Agency D. N. B. from Geneva.

Due to the strict British censorship, the outbreak of the strike in the Taktar factory had not been disclosed until Louis Fisher, an American newspaper correspondent, who accompanied the American investigation mission reported to Washington about the incident.

The Taktar interests monopolizes almost all the iron and steel, water power, mining and aviation industries in India and is known as the biggest interests in India of the Parsee tribe.

Should Fisher's report be true, the strike in the factory is reported to be worthy of note as dealing a fatal blow to the munitions production in India.

Churchill's Policy Opposed

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ZURICH, September 13.—Over British Prime Minister Winston Churchill's recent declaration in the House of Commons in which he underestimated the Indian National Congress Party's influence and proposed armed suppression of the disturbance, not only the opposition parties but political circles in general are dissatisfied with the government's attitude toward the Indian problem, according to information from London sources.

Reflecting these quarters' discontent and opposition, the Times, London, states: "We regard the recent disturbance in India as the manifestation of the Churchill Government's failure in its policy toward India."

Another warning against the Churchill Government's policy came from the Manchester Guardian which said: "It is a gross mistake to regard the Indian National Congress Party as a minor organization protected only by some industrialists and capitalists. In India, it is impossible for any political party to administer

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20 ALLIED VESSELS SUNK BY AXIS CRAFT IN ATLANTIC COMBAT

U-Boats Attack Strongly Protected Convoy on Way From England

6 ENEMY SHIPS DAMAGED

Few Managed to Escape—British Paratroops Repulsed at Tobruk Landing

Domei

BERLIN, September 14.—Nineteen Allied merchantmen, totaling 122,000 tons, and a corvette, were sunk by German U-boats in a running trans-Atlantic battle with a strongly-protected Allied convoy which began on September 9, the High Command announced today. The convoy was intercepted after it had sailed from the British Isles.

The communique said that six other enemy vessels were severely damaged by torpedo hits, and only a fraction of the original convoy managed to elude the relentless U-boat raids.

British Paratroops Repulsed

Domei

ROME, September 14.—Axis forces last night repulsed British parachute troops which attempted to land at Tobruk, Libya, the Italian High Command announced today.

Tobruk Landing Fails

Nichi Nichi

ROME, September 14.—British forces attempted to land at Tobruk yesterday, but were repulsed by the Axis forces, the Italian High Command announced today.

British transports guarded by six warships came to Tobruk and attempted to effect landing by sending parachutists and landing corps, but the German and Italian forces immediately opened fire on the British warships, and sank one and set several on fire.

BATAVIA-SURABAYA RAIL REOPENS FASTER SERVICE

New Route Passes Through Cheribon Instead of Bandoeng to Cut Time

Domei

BATAVIA, September 14.—Railway service between Batavia and Surabaya was resumed today over a faster route, solving transportation difficulties for various commodities.

The new Batavia-Surabaya route passes through Cheribon instead of Bandoeng, cutting down transportation time considerably.

During the fighting on the Island of Java, retreating Allied forces carrying out their "scorched earth" policy destroyed a bridge along the railway route spanning the Serajoe River, thus severing the connection between Purwokerto and Maos in the Province of Banjoemas. However, thanks to the efforts of Japanese engineering units and the voluntary cooperation of native inhabitants, the bridge was reconstructed recently, and a ceremony marking its completion was held today in the presence of the chief military administration.

Wang To Greet Manchoukuo

Domei

NANKING, September 14.—President Wang Ching-wei at 10:10 p.m. tomorrow will broadcast a special message to Manchoukuo on the day of Manchoukuo's decennial anniversary.

Masahide, Son of Behari Bose, to Join Japanese Army After Leaving Waseda

While Rash Behari Bose, Indian Nationalist leader, continues to fight for Indian independence in Bangkok, his only son, Masahide, will join the ranks of the Japanese Army to help pave the way for co-prosperity in East Asia.

Born of his illustrious father and the former Miss Toshiko Aiba, daughter of Aizo Soma, after the Indian nationalist's escape to Japan, Masahide was brought up as a Japanese by his father and grand-father and today does not speak the language of his father.

His mother, Toshiko, died when he was a very small boy, leaving him and his younger sister, Tetsuko, to be raised by their father and the family of their mother. Young Masahide will graduate from Waseda University this month and will enter the Army soon.

Interviewed at the home of his grandfather in Sendagaya, Masahide declared that his father will be glad to know that his son is at last becoming a man.

"My father," Masahide said, "left for Bangkok prepared for death, even leaving a will. Therefore, as a soldier I will naturally be determined to fight for the cause of Japan with my life."

Young Bose, although admitting it was nothing more than a dream, expressed the hope that he may meet his father somewhere in the Southern Regions.

H.I.H. PRINCE TAKAMATSU PRESENT AT HUGE RALLY FOR MANCHOU FOUNDING

Premier Tojo, State Ministers, and Axis Envoys Also Attend

CROWD TOTALS 10,000

Hibiya to Be Scene of Another Big Gathering Tonight—Fetes Throughout Nation

A grand celebration gathering in Tokyo was held from 10:00 o'clock this morning at the Hibiya Music Hall with the gracious presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu. The meeting was attended by about 10,000 persons, including Premier General Hideki Tojo and other State Ministers and Axis diplomats.

In celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuoan Empire, grand meetings will be held today at various other places in Japan, including Tokyo, Osaka and Kyoto, states Domei.

An elaborate dinner party in celebration of the occasion was given by the Manchoukuoan Embassy in honor of about 350 Government and civilian dignitaries from noon at the Imperial Hotel.

Meanwhile, various performances by Tokyo and Manchoukuoan students will be also staged on the occasion at the Hibiya Music Hall from 4:30 p.m. under the joint auspices of the Tokyo Municipality and the Celebration Committee of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuoan Empire.

Another program celebrating the occasion will be given at the Hibiya Public Hall from 6 p.m., when the new national anthem of Manchoukuo and other celebration songs will be played.

Axis Convey Greetings

Domei

HSINKING, September 14.—Wilhelm Wagner, German Minister to Manchoukuo, called on Foreign Minister Wei Huan-chang this afternoon at the Foreign Office here, and asked Foreign Minister Wei to convey Chancellor Adolf Hitler's congratulations to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Empire.

At about the same time Luigi Neyrone, Italian Minister to Manchoukuo, also called on the Foreign Minister at the instructions of his home Government, and presented the congratulatory message of the King of Italy to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo through the Foreign Minister.

Chang Issues Statement

Domei

HSINKING, September 14.—A sense of thanksgiving and national pride fills the hearts of the people of Manchoukuo as they jubilantly celebrate the tenth anniversary of the founding of their country, the country which not only has played the role of vanguard in the revival of Asia but set off the spark for the breaking down of the old order in the world, declared Premier Chang Ching-hui in a statement issued on the eve of the national celebration.

"The great task of developing Greater East Asia," Premier Chang asserted, "is progressing day by day amid brilliant results accom-

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Racial Cooperation and Just Rule Brought Empire's Well-Being, Says General Koiso

Domei

KEIJO, September 14.—The racial cooperation and just rule which brought about today's prosperity in Manchoukuo are the guiding principles in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, declared General Kuniaki Koiso, Governor-General of Chosen, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuoan Empire.

Recalling the time when he participated in the Manchurian Incident as the Chief of Staff of the Kwantung Army, General Koiso pointed out that it is a well known fact that the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, founding of the Manchoukuo Empire and Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations marked a turning-point in world history.

He further pointed out that the birth of Manchoukuo was historically important because it foreshadowed a collapse of the Anglo-American imperialistic structure.

In sharp contrast to the fact that utilitarian political thought in Britain and America caused racial, class and individual splits, thereby bringing about world chaos, he stated the political idea on which Manchoukuo's Empire was founded was justice and mutual cooperation.

EGYPT EXPERIENCING FOODSTUFF TROUBLE

Attributed to British Attempt To Garner All to Feed Own Troops

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ROME, September 14.—The financial condition and the food supply situation in the West Asian countries and Egypt are becoming worse with the progress of the war, despite the eager propaganda of the British side to the contrary.

Judging from information obtained from various quarters, it is believed that the present situation in these countries, particularly as regards to food supply, is due to the British attempt to pool food production in these districts for attaining self-sufficiency of food supply to British troops.

Although the wheat crop in the Arabian countries is not sufficient to meet the requirement of the inhabitants, the British had attempted to make them ship out their wheat, but due to the lack of labor and the unwillingness of the inhabitants to cooperate, this plan has come to a complete failure.

The Iranian Government recently announced that those who hoard or refuse to sell foodstuff would be punished by a death sentence or other severe punishment. Meanwhile, for increasing the wheat output, the Agriculture and Forestry Minister ordered about 2,000 tons of seeds from India.

Even in Syria, which is known as a great wheat producing territory, there are several breadless days each week, and thus, the exports of vegetables, fruits and oils are now prohibited.

The cotton question is worrying the Egyptian Government also. The British Government suspended the import of Egyptian cotton because of the shortage of shipping bottoms and therefore, the Egyptian Government was forced to buy the entire cotton crop. For this, it became necessary for the Egyptian Government to defray 20,000,000 liras.

The cotton crop this year is estimated at about 175,000,000 pounds, of which only about 40,000,000 pounds will be domestically consumed. The suspension of cotton exports to England has caused a serious economic problem to the Egyptian Government.

The living cost in the West Asian countries and Egypt has also rapidly advanced. In Egypt and Palestine, prices have risen 70 per cent compared with the pre-war figures, and the unemployed is rapidly increasing in number.

VICHY FORCES CLASH WITH BRITISH UNITS

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

VICHY, September 13.—The Vichy Government today issued the following communique on the war situation on Madagascar:

"There is no noteworthy change in the situation in the Majunga area. Several British tanks crossed the Betsiboka River. In the Mevatanana area the British forces have come into contact with the French. The French forces have withdrawn from Majaba and are engaged in the constructions of defenses in the hilly district. The situation remains virtually unchanged in other areas."

TRANSLATION TO UP SCIENCE SUGGESTED

All Foreign Literature Conducive to Technical Progress Should Be Used

All foreign literature conducive to the advancement of scientific researches in this country should be translated into Japanese in the hands of experts and distributed among the interested circles, it was suggested by Dr. Koroku Wada, vice-president of the Technical Board, at the Vice-Ministers' meeting held on Monday, the Asahi reported.

The proposed move, according to Dr. Wada, will be undertaken both by the Dai-Nippon Aeronautics Association and the All Japan Federation of Associations for Scientific Researches. These organizations will respectively have departments where best foreign books on aeronautics and other branches of science will be collected and translated.

Dr. Wada, it is understood, has been approached by the Government with a request that he would formulate some plan for the effective use of the standard foreign works on science. The Government had long felt the advisability of the measure in view of many good books lying idle in the libraries of some private persons.

These departments will be operated under the payment of the Government, which will offer ¥250,000 tentatively for the purpose. The whole work concerning the new project will be supervised by the Technical Board.

CONSERVATION IN OIL, GAS IN AMERICA IS REQUESTED

Socony Company Warns Consumers Transport Facilities Uncertain

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 13.—The Socony Vacuum Oil Company, according to reports reaching here, recently sent out circulars to all consumers requesting conservation on the consumption of both gasoline and oil.

The circular in part reads: The demand for gasoline and oil for the current fall and winter months cannot possibly be met even though all new pipe-lines and other facilities are used to the maximum. Also, there is no means of telling how many ships can be spared for gasoline and fuel transportation for civilian consumption. Such being the case, civilian consumers are requested to practise conservation even more drastically than previously.

According to figures announced by the Oil Consumption Control Council of the Petroleum Readjustment Bureau, only 1,247,000 barrels will be supplied to the Eastern seaboard against the daily requirement of 1,416,000 barrels for the period between October 1 this year and April 1 next.

The anticipated ration will include 821,000 barrels by rail, 191,500 by river and lake transportation, and 173,000 barrels by pipe-lines.

Shanghai Presents 16,000 Comfort-Kits To Japanese Army

Domei

SHANGHAI, September 14.—The Shanghai Municipality at 11 a.m. today presented the Japanese Army with 16,000 comfort-kits as tokens of appreciation for the services rendered by Imperial soldiers. The gift was made possible through public donations of 373,375 yuan collected between February 15 and July 11 by the Shanghai Municipal Social Work Bureau under the capable guidance of Mayor Chen Kung-po. The gifts were received by Lieutenant-Colonel Hikosaburo Yokoyama, member of the press section of the Japanese Army in Shanghai, on behalf of the Imperial Army.

BRITISH MINE PRICE MEAGER 200 RUPEES

Snatch Rich Badwin Stake From People of Shan States in Burma

The British snatched the rich Badwin mine from the people of the Shan States in Burma for only 200 rupees, it was disclosed by the Sohba or the chief of North Hsenwi Province in North Shan State, Burma, in an interview with a Nichi Nichi correspondent.

The chief of North Hsenwi Province or the Sohba as the Shan people call him is 41 years old. He has been on the throne for the last 18 years. The present Sohba's family has ruled the province for the past 20 generations.

In 1888 when the British army entered the Shan States, North Hsenwi Province was divided into two and one part was taken by the British.

Area Reduced

"Before the British army came into this area," said the Sohba, "our province covered 12,083 square miles. As half of it was taken by the invaders, North Hsenwi Province is now 6,422 square miles wide."

According to the chief, the present population of his province is 243,000. Under the Sohba, five state ministers, namely, the Premier, Finance, Justice, Police and General Affairs Ministers, administer the affairs of the state. The people of Shan States respect their rulers as if they were almighty. The order of the ruler is in strong authority over the inhabitants under his jurisdiction.

North Hsenwi Province abounds in natural resources. The agricultural as well as mineral resources are limitless. In this province there lie many mines so far unexploited. Why have these mines been left undeveloped?

To this question, the Sohba gave the folling explanation:

British Pockets Fatted

"While our province was under the jurisdiction of the British authorities," he said, "a Shanese reported that there lay good mineral deposits in Badwin. On receipt of this information, the British gave the man 200 rupees and instantly took Badwin into their hands. They developed the Badwin mine by themselves, giving no favor to the people of Shan States.

"Since then, we refrained from reporting to the British when we discovered deposits. If we had informed them of the existence of mines, the British would have taken them for nothing. From now on, however, we shall be willing to have the rich mineral resources exploited by the Japanese."

He also disclosed that the British had taken half of the 500,000 rupees taxation from Hsenwi Province before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Sohba then posed for the camera together with his five-year old son and his wife.

British Police Kill 3 Patriotic Indians At Midnapur Clash

(Continued From Page 1)

the affairs of state if and when the National Congress Party raises opposition against it."

Thus criticizing the Churchill Government for its underestimation of the National Congress Party's influence, the Manchester Guardian continued: "Should Churchill continue to stress, as in his recent speech, that there is no need of worry about the present Indian situation, the United States, the Soviet Union and the Chungking regime will be greatly disappointed.

"Churchill should realize that the prevailing situation in India was caused by the failure of the British policy toward India. Churchill should not lay emphasis on British 'victories' scored in India, but should exert his efforts so that Britain can prevent a break-up between England and India. We wonder if a repetition of the Cripps' proposal is sufficient for the future negotiations with India. Is it not necessary for Britain to try another method?"

Churchill's view on India and his underestimation of the Indian National Congress Party seem to have dashed the hopes entertained in Indian quarters in London. These quarters are indignant over Churchill's declaration and regard it as having ignored the fact that the Indian National Congress Party is represented by the majority as clearly shown by the 1937 provincial election, while they are drinking the bitter cup of disappointment as they have continued to dream of the British concession concerning the transfer of political power to the Indians.

ARMY UNIT IN ACTION ON CHINA FRONT

(Passed by the War Ministry)

FACTORY WORKERS TO FORM ART BODY

Association to Hold Exhibitions As Means of Promoting Artistic Interests

In regard to the increasing interests for art among the factory workers, the officials concerned are planning to establish the Workers' Art Association, reports the Nichi Nichi.

Interest for art has recently grown remarkably among the factory laborers and there have been established Art Departments (associations organized by the workers interested in art) in some 20 factories, including the Oki Denki, Nakajima Aviation and Ishikawajima Ship Construction concerns.

With a view to promoting the artistic and cultural interests prevalent among the workers, Hiromi Kirihara, chief of the Welfare Department of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, and Toshimasa Miwa, chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Society for Service through Industry, have planned to establish the Workers' Art Association.

With directors and managers of the same organization having been named, the association will be inaugurated soon.

Under the tentative plans, the Workers' Art Association will sponsor an art exhibition of the workers' pictorial productions and hold lecture meetings in factories.

BURMESE WILL LAUNCH 'TRUST JAPAN' MOVEMENT

Dr. Ba Maung to Lead Campaign to Explain East Asia War

A "Trust in Japan" movement will be launched in Burma under the leadership of Dr. Ba Maung, Chairman of the Executive Committee in Burma, according to a Nichi Nichi dispatch from Rangoon, Domei reports.

In line with the movement, leading officials as well as newspapers and magazines will be mobilized to explain the meaning of the War of Greater East Asia, the role of Japan in the construction of a new order in East Asia and the bright future that awaits the Burmese. As a first step, Dr. Thein Maung and Mr. Badula U Sein, members of the Executive Committee, will be sent to Upper-Burma.

Along with this movement, a campaign to popularize the use of Japanese language among the Burmese is being conducted with success. In Rangoon there are two Japanese language schools while plans are being considered to include Japanese language as a regular curriculum in Burmese universities and schools when they reopen in May of next year.

A movement to beautify the cities is also being considered, concluded the dispatch.

DEVLE FOR POST IN TURKEY

Ex-Premier of Iran Named for Ambassadorial Position

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 13.—The Iranian Government has appointed Zulfikari Devle, former Premier and elder brother of Premier Achmed Gram Saltanah, as the new Ambassador to Turkey, according to a Teheran dispatch received here today.

The appointment is said to be made for the purpose of strengthening diplomatic relations with Turkey in view of the present international situation.

Lepers on Isolated Island of Anerauwa Rescued From Sad Fate by Japanese Troops

The deep humanitarian feelings of the Japanese troops were fully manifested in the lonely island of Anerauwa, which is a leper colony only 1.5 square miles in area and situated some 27 miles west of New Ireland.

Following the occupation of New Ireland by the Japanese Forces, a Pacification Corps arrived at the island and immediately began to extend medical treatment to the patients, apart from supplying them with foodstuffs and other daily necessities.

The colony was founded by an Australian, named John Bell in 1932, but with the outbreak of the war, he deserted, leaving his patients in utter misery.

The joy and gratitude of the unfortunate people on the deserted area is well described in a report sent by a member of the Navy Press Corps in Kavieng, which is located on the northwestern tip of New Ireland. The report follows:

No matter how far and isolated a place may be, wherever Japanese warships go, pacification work is never ignored. This fact has again been manifested recently by the landing of the Navy Pacification Corps on a small island west of New Ireland, where some 300 lepers are living isolated from the outer world. Gazing at the Rising Sun Flag, the lepers could do nothing but cry for joy and pay their highest respects to the Japanese. Their attitude has influenced the other inhabitants of the neighboring islands, for they have all become exceedingly pro-Japanese within a short time.

The leper-house in Anerauwa, which means "big sister," was built by John Bell with the object of interning the Kanaka lepers of New Ireland, New Britain, New Guinea and the Solomon Islands. With the outbreak of the current war, Bell, out of fear for his own safety, deserted the patients.

When the Japanese Navy witnessed the misery and pathetic condition of the patients, they immediately dispatched the Pacification Corps as early as April 8. On this day, an Imperial warship proudly flying the Naval Ensign made its gallant appearance before the bewildered eyes of the patients. They first seemed unable to believe this glorious sight because they had never been visited by such an awe-inspiring vessel before. The importance of the situation, however, gradually dawned on them, and they welcomed the Japanese ship by waving their hands or by bowing their heads low in gratitude. At the sight of their eyes filled with tears of joy, the Japanese soldiers also found it difficult to hide their tears for the unhappy people. To them, the occasion was truly not less important than the arrival of saviors sent from heaven. The Japanese ship was welcomed not only by the patients but also by a Catholic priest, a brother and four sisters who had stayed on with the patients after Bell's desertion.

With the arrival of the Japanese Pacification Corps, peace and order were completely restored to the island. Through the kind offices of the Navy Civil Administration, a sufficient supply of necessary foodstuffs and medical items was provided. With the return of the runaways, the island was divided into two sections, one for those of a light case and the other for those of a heavy case of leprosy. They are now convalescing happily and contentedly under the kind protection of the Japanese.

The island is now presenting a happy and cheerful scene, with the recovered ones leaving the island to return to their own homes. During the Dutch reign, the island was a miserable jail for lepers but under Japanese management, it has become a cheerful resting-place for those unhappy people of the numerous islands in the Southwestern Pacific.

Swede Runner Sets New World Record In Three Mile Race

Domei

STOCKHOLM, September 10.—Gunder Haegg, Swedish middle distance champion, has established a new world record of 13 minutes 35.4 seconds in a three mile race, breaking the former world record of 13 minutes 50.6 seconds. With this new world record, he has created six new world records in one mile, two mile, 1,500 meter, 2,000 meter and 3,000 meter races in the past two months.

H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu Present at Huge Rally

(Continued From Page 1)

plished by the Japanese Forces in the Greater East Asia War, while in Europe the Axis Allies in concert are also steadily carrying on their constructive work for a new order."

On the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Empire, the Premier continued, the Manchoukuoan people should appreciate most profoundly the aid Japan has extended for the growth of their country as well as the work of those who sacrificed their lives to lay the solid foundation of their State.

Aoki Leaves for Tokyo

Domei

NANKING, September 14.—Kazuo Aoki, economic advisor to the Nanking Government, left here for Tokyo today in order to make arrangement on financial matters.

NIPPON YOUTHS FELICITATE AXIS YOUNG MEN'S MEET

Send Message in Name of Chairman General Takao Suzuki to Vienna

The Dai Nippon Youth Association on Monday in the name of its chairman, General Takao Suzuki, sent a message of congratulations to the organization meeting of the All-Europe Youth Association which will be held from September 14 for four days at Vienna attended by representatives from 14 Axis countries including Germany and Italy, according to Domei.

The message reads to the following effect:

"Firmly convinced that the present meeting of Axis youths will have great influence in the establishing of a New World Order, and that this influence will always promise future victory, the 15,000,000 members of the Dai Nippon Youth Association, on behalf of the young men of Japan, express wholehearted respects to the meet."

VIENNA MEETING PLANNED

Axis Countries to Discuss Danube River Navigation

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 13.—Representatives of Germany and the southeastern European countries, including Bulgaria, Serbia, Rumania, Vienna will discuss problems regarding navigation on the Danube River, a Sofia dispatch received here today revealed.

Discussions on other questions relating to the Balkan countries were also reported to be on the agenda at the coming conference.

SURVEY SHOWS U.S. WEAK IN DEFENSES

Much-Publicized Armament Program Seen Fantastic Dream by Writer

The weakness of the defense structure of the United States is pointed out by Yutaka Maeyejima in his article published in the September number of the Kaizo, leading monthly magazine, reviewing the characteristics of Amercia's defense structure and military strength. The article is translated here in substance.

With the outbreak of the first European war, the United States became able to lord over the world finance and also to help the allies in paying their war expenditures, because of the phenomenal progress her industry enjoyed on account of the effect of the war.

Later, the United States joined in the war on the side of the allies in the name of protecting democracy, and sending expeditionary forces to Europe at an opportune time, brought the war to end favorably for the allies. Thus the United States suddenly became the world's propelling force in politics, finance, and military matters.

Under this condition, Great Britain considered it advantageous to maintain close cooperation with the United States by abrogating the Anglo-Japanese alliance, and might be said to have attempted to strengthen the relation with the United States at the Washington Conference.

At the Conference, the United States and Great Britain retained their naval strength, but forced an inferior ratio on Japan. This resulted in hastening a showdown between Japan, and the United States and Great Britain.

Guided League

After the Washington Conference, the international position of the United States became supreme, and even in the League of Nations, which she proposed and then abandoned, she played a guiding role. On the other hand, it cannot be overlooked that as the result of the conference, a peace sentiment spread throughout the country.

American youths raised in the peaceful land of abundant material riches maintained a very cool attitude ever since the outbreak of the present war, and did not hesitate to declare non-participation in the European war.

But seeing British and American influence in Europe and East Asia being driven out by a new force, the youths did not dance to the tune played by the crafty statesmen of Britain and the United States. The first European war had convinced all youths that war was wrong and inhuman and was to be avoided.

When young Americans watched their neighbors of German blood working hard and efficiently, they wondered why they had to take up arms for the sake of Britain. Not realizing the causes of the present war and particularly its revolutionary nature, they believed that they would not be brought into the vortex of war, if the United States maintained the Monroe Doctrine.

Grown-up people in general also supported the anti-war sentiment of the youths. The memory of having sent their sons and brothers to the last world war was reawakened in their minds, and they did not wish to repeat their sad experience again for the sake of another nation. Thus the survey of public opinion did not show any tendency for demanding participation in the European war. Hence, the Japan-America war was something Americans never dreamed of.

Being bound by oceans on the east and west, and having friendly nations on the north and south, strategically the United States was safe. Particularly in the Pacific, they had bases at Guam, Midway, and Hawaii; then in the southwestern Pacific, they had naval bases at Manila and Singapore. In fact, they believed that the big oceans would be their absolute defense weapon.

The American who believed that the Pacific was an invincible barrier, blindly took it for granted that the defense of the United States was perfect. The American naval authorities believed that with the superior American navy, the Australian navy and the Dutch East Indies navy, they could form a strong ABCD encircling line with Pearl Harbor and Singapore as the operating bases. Thus they made their paper plan for blockading Japan.

Blinded by their superiority in the number and tonnage of warships, the United States neglected to study the method of training, fighting spirit and strategic ability of the Japanese Navy in gauging the offensive and defensive ability of Japan's Navy.

American sailors who enlisted for the privilege of seeing the world cannot understand the Japanese spirit of sacrificing self for the Empire. There is a vast difference in fighting spirit between Japanese and American sailors. American sailors are employees of a rich and luxurious State formed of various different elements in the country, and are full of individualism. American warships have excellent facilities for recreation, amusement, welfare and sanitation, and in consideration of such equipments, valuable space for fighting purposes is sacrificed.

Hatred Among Sailors

When the crews of American warships are examined, sailors are found to be of varied races, for bandmen are Filipinos, cooks and boys Chinese, and half-Negroes serving as non-commissioned officers. As a result, strong racial antipathy and hatred exist among the crews. Particularly against the yellow and colored, the white members are showing a decided sense of superiority. When the Asiatic fleet of the United States navy called at various East Asian ports, there often occurred many unpleasant incidents, proving the lack of discipline.

Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese Navy has everywhere overwhelmed the American and British fleets, supplementing its material weakness with superior spiritual strength.

The American naval expansion plans were very loudly reported and huge appropriations were announced for them, but actually the naval expansion program did not progress. As the construction of one warship takes from three to four years, it will require at least four years to have the proposed two-ocean fleet established, even with American shipbuilding technique.

As the American Pacific fleet is now almost entirely destroyed, it is quite difficult to imagine the appearance of the two-Ocean fleets.

For her defense and attack, the United States would naturally build more fighter and bomber planes which can be manufactured in a comparatively short time.

Francis V. Drake, British pilot in the first European war who later became a naturalized American citizen, calculated the capacity of the United States in the construction of airplanes, giving full consideration to manufacturing machinery, materials, engineers, pilots and airfields, as follows:

	Last half 1941	1942
Fighter planes	7.000	22.000
Training planes	7.000	8.000
Total	14.000	30.000
Bomber planes	2.500	*9.000

*about 75% long distance bombers

Drake further revealed that to prevent the approach of enemy planes to the shores of the American continent, there must be produced at least 15,000 heavy bombers annually. But due to the shortage of skilled labor and pilots as well as of such materials as tin, rubber, hemp and others, this production capacity could not be attained.

Auto Industry Stressed

At the same time, however, it must be considered that the highly developed motorcar industry of the United States can turn to the production of airplanes. The Ford Company also is in a position to produce 1,000 airplanes daily, they claimed. Furthermore, the United States has many scientists who ran away from Europe, has equipments for and confidence in producing airplanes, and has realized the need of strengthening its air forces. Particularly the construction of long-distance bombing planes would interest American engineers. Passenger planes, for the construction of which the United States exerted great efforts in the past, may be easily made over to be used as bombers.

Four-motored Douglas B13, reported to have a cruising power of 7,800 miles and capacity to carry 18 tons of bombs, cannot be built in less than one year, and further more has much defect in speed, armor and gun equipments. This plane would not be built expect for experimental purposes.

Due to the shortage of pilots and mechanics, Martin B26 which carries only a crew of three, has 2,000 to 2,500 horse-power and a speed of 300 miles, must be produced in a large quantity, Drake urged.

These planes are expected to come from aircraft-carriers or bases available in the Pacific, flying at an altitude of 20,000 feet. The United States may be planning air attacks on Japan with bombers superior than Douglas B19 or B24.

A certain American engineer is predicting that the manufacture of super bombers with motors of 32,000 h.p. and a cruising radius of 25,000 miles would be possible, and that when this becomes possible, planes could leave the United States and return after bombing any city in the world.

There is no need of fearing such a fantastic dream. The United States has repeatedly boasted of the superiority of her fleet and planes, but when the war broke out, it was revealed that her defense was far from complete.

Today, the United States fully realizes that Japan and Germany are ready to cross the great Oceans, which she believed unconquerable, to launch an offensive against American shores. However, as she possesses great technical ability and production equipments, we must be prepared for any development.

Press Comments

Tuesday, September 15

MIYAKO—Decennary of Manchoukuo's Founding

CHUGAI—Manchoukuo Foundation Anniversary Celebration

Decennary of Manchoukuo's Founding

MIYAKO—The significance of the decennary of Manchoukuo's founding we are celebrating is all the more manifest now that we are fighting a war for a new world order. The sword that we drew about this time 11 years ago is now swinging in all directions against the monsters of the old order. Whether war be only an extention of politics or politics the servant of war, we believe that both are merely a means to the attainment of an ideal. The aim of war, for Japan, is the realization of an ideal on this earth. The keenness of the Japanese sword has by no means been tested to the full but even as it is facts speak louder than words, as witness the coal production in Manchoukuo amounting to 16,000,000 metric tons a year; electric generation capacity of 600,000 kilowatts and motor roads extending 60,000 kilometers.

There must be appropriate methods for the realization of Japan's ideal through the holy war we are now fighting. In its second swing, the Japanese sword thrust into the China Affair but still brothers are fighting against each other and the efficacy of the sword has not been developed to the full. What a contrast is the state of China to the rise of Manchoukuo whose decennary we are now celebrating! We are led by this spectacle to renew our determination to make the Chinese people suffering from more than five years of war ravages, join the ranks of happy Greater East Asiatics.

The world now has entered on an era of perpetual war. No longer will the liberalistic politics aimed merely at the peace of one's own country serve to assure that peace. Politics now has assumed the form of defense politics combining static peace and dynamic war. The nations now at war have taken on more and more the aspect of military government, so that victory depends on the manner in which politics and warfare are combined. But defense politics must not be confined to mere exertion of the total strength of a nation rather it should undertake to unify strategy and management of the occupied areas at the same time. The goal of our war efforts, therefore, lies in the success of post-war management.

Manchoukuo Foundation Anniversary Celebration

CHUGAI—Today ushers in the most memorable and historic 10th anniversary of the founding of the State of Manchoukuo. The celebration of this memorable and historic day will be held in Manchoukuo as well as in Japan today. In Manchoukuo the ceremonies marking this 10th anniversary of the foundation of the country will be attended by representatives of the five different races of the country and by representative dignitaries of Japan, as well as by a number of government officials of the former country.

On the festive occasion of the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the foundation of the State of Manchoukuo, the first thing we should recall to mind is the meritorious service rendered by the gallant officers and men of both Japan and Manchoukuo who laid down their lives for the great cause. On this occasion we should express our deepest respect to the departed souls of these gallant heroes.

The foundation of the State of Manchoukuo was not brought about unexpectedly, for the origin which led to it lies far in the distant past. Needless to say, the laudable deeds of these officers and men of both Japan and Manchoukuo are worthy of our utmost admiration and respect and they no doubt will remain immortal in the minds of the people of both nations.

Indeed, it has been proved that it was all owing to the brave deeds of these officers and men of both Japan and Manchoukuo who sacrificed themselves for the great cause that Manchoukuo is able to enjoy independence as a State in one corner of East Asia.

Since the foundation of the State of Manchoukuo, Japan and the country have been brought closer and closer in friendly ties, and today finds the two countries inseparably linked, with the latter country collaborating whole-heartedly in the stupendous task which Japan is carrying on through its prosecution of the current War of Greater East Asia.

GOOD RESULTS SEEN FOR AFFORESTATION

Imperial Forestry Bureau Planted 5,500,000 Seedlings Since 1940

The Imperial Forestry Bureau's three-year afforestation plan, commenced in 1940 in commemoration of the 2,600th year of the Empire was carried out with satisfactory results, reports the Asahi this morning.

In accordance with the scheme laid down by the bureau, 5,500,000 seedlings of various trees were planted in land covering 1,610 chobu owned by municipalities throughout the country. In carrying out the scheme, the Imperial Forestry Bureau provided the municipalities with seedlings, needed expenses and technical guidance.

To make the people forestry-minded the bureau is reported to be contemplating the compilation of pamphlets called "Afforestation Readers" to be distributed throughout the country.

In realizing the Greater East Asia War Commemoration Afforestation Plan to be started from this coming autumn by mobilizing students and various organizations, the bureau is to aid the project with technical guidance and by furnishing young trees. The new afforestation scheme is a 10-year plan covering land of 500,000 chobu.

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REDS ADMIT NAZI GAINS IN STALINGRAD ATTACK; BATTLE IN FINAL STAGE

Say Germans Now in Good Position to Threaten City Directly

PILL-BOXES FALLING

Berlin Avers Million Defenders Of Citadel Trapped and Unable to Evacuate

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

KUIBISHEV, September 13.—According to the Red Star, organ of the Red Army, severe fighting is developing southwest and west of Stalingrad.

The same paper is the authority for the statement that Germany is using in the onslaught upon the Red city an army larger than it has ever used in the past.

The same paper reports that during the past two or three days the German forces have succeeded in penetrating deep into the Red positions in several battle areas around Stalingrad. These gains, the paper comments, mean that the Germans have got into a good position to threaten the city directly.

Battle in Last Stage
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BERLIN, September 13.—There is every indication that the historic battle for Stalingrad has entered on its final stage.

For the past several days the Germans have been effectuating a forced general attack on the Soviet citadel, an action in which forces representing the flower of the German Army in branches including mechanized, infantry, and artillery units, the latter with long-range guns, are taking part, assisted by the most powerful air fleet ever used in a war consisting of all sorts of planes including the heavy bomber, dive-bomber, pursuit plane and fighter.

Before this demonstration of the military might of the Reich the multitudinous pillboxes around Stalingrad and within are falling one by one.

Closing In On Citadel

Each pillbox reduced by the Germans means a narrowing down of the semi-circle in which they are surrounding the Red stronghold.

The streets of Stalingrad which have been bombarded by big guns and pounded by planes incessantly for several days look one stupendous heap of trash.

The Red defenders of Stalingrad, responding to the call of the Red Star, organ of the Red Army, not to abandon the stronghold while there is a drop of blood in them, are putting up a very stiff resistance.

To the Red Army the question is not the possible fall of the city of Stalingrad, but the fate of more than 1,000,000 troops which are defending the stronghold.

There are indications that the leaders of the Red Army have become resigned to the situation where there is little prospect for the success of a plan to get the 1,000,000 defenders of the beleaguered city evacuated in safety to the interior across the Volga.

Russians Trapped

German quarters interpret the resistance the defenders of Stalingrad are putting up against the Germans who with irresistible force are closing in upon it as one forced upon an army which has no hope of getting out of the trap into which it has fallen.

Prepare for Attack

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—The German forces, which took Novorossisk and have been mopping up the region and preparing for a new attack, started driving along the coastal areas toward the port of Tuapse, according to a Reuters report today.

The port of Tuapse, which has been subject to frequent German bombing, is situated 102 kilometers southeast of Novorossisk along the eastern shore of the Black Sea, and has served as an important port for the export of petroleum.

Soviets Realize They Are Fighting Not for Their Sake but U.S., Britain

Times Correspondent Asserts Russians Not Concealing Their Uneasiness Over Stalingrad Because Its Loss Would Surpass All Other Reverses

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

BUENOS AIRES, September 13.—"The Russians have realized for the first time that they are fighting Germany at the sacrifice of the lives of their innumerable compatriots not for their own sake but for America's future prosperity and for Britain's existence," says a Moscow correspondent of the Times, London, in his dispatch dated September 12. The dispatch follows:

The Soviet Government admits that Stalingrad is in jeopardy. They also admit the imperativeness of securing control of the lower reaches of the Volga. They are not concealing their uneasiness.

Two months ago the Soviet Government warned the people that occupation of further Soviet territory by the enemy would curtail the Soviets' fighting strength and imperil contact with the key areas that have life-or-death importance to the existence of the state.

Since this warning was given, the Don River area and Kuban, both granaries of Russia, and the Maikop oil fields have been wrested from the Soviet. Furthermore, the Germans, after extending their control over the Black Sea coasts, have conquered various heights in the Caucasus and are about to reduce Stalingrad.

The loss of foodstuffs has been the severest loss to the Soviets. The Germans in the Don plains are reportedly carrying the foodstuffs captured from the Soviets to their own storehouses, whence they are being transported west. In short, the Russian loss has been a German gain.

For the Soviets to lose Stalingrad would be a loss that would surpass all the other reverses in importance. Once the Germans secure a foothold along the Volga, not only the Soviets but the Anglo-American countries also will be face to face with a totally changed situation.

The Soviets have realized for the first time that they are fighting Germany at the sacrifice of the lives of their innumerable compatriots for the sake of America's future prosperity and for Britain's existence.

Fall of Stalingrad would be another city extending over a vast area gone from the Soviets. There is no other city within a radius of over 300 kilometers that is large enough to accommodate a large army for a winter counter-attack.

Added to this, the Soviets have already sent large reserve forces to the front for their deadly struggle against Germany's summer offensive, and it is inconceivable that the Soviets can launch real resistance on the Volga front until next spring.

On the other hand, if the Germans actually reduce Stalingrad, they will be able to tighten up their hold on the lower reaches of the Volga, the Kuban plains and the occupied areas in northern Caucasus and the majority of the German forces will be enabled to recuperate.

The real question is, however, whether, even after the fall of Stalingrad, the Soviets in cooperation with the Anglo-American forces can launch an offensive on Germany. The answer to this question lies in (1) the size of the Soviet reserve forces, (2) the amount of munitions which the Soviets are scheduled to receive from Britain and America and (3) Germany's real fighting strength.

If it is too heavy a task for the Soviets to open offensive on Germany, then the Anglo-American countries can expect no worthwhile Soviet assistance in their final struggle against Chancellor Hitler.

The fate of Stalingrad hangs on whether the Germans will succeed in establishing powerful positions in this area and whether they can have conviction that the Soviets are too weak to start any large-scale attack.

If Field-Marshal Fedor von Bock brings the Volga operations to a conclusion, he may set foot on fresh operations.

TURKEY TURNS DOWN AMERICAN PROPOSAL

Tells Willkie That Ankara Has no Intention of Being Dragged Into War

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 13.—The proposal made by President Roosevelt's special envoy to Turkey, Wendell Willkie, was indirectly refused by Premier Sukru Saracoglu and Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu of Turkey, according to an Ankara report received here today.

The proposal presented by Willkie is believed to have asked Turkey if it has any intention of joining the democratic camp and to establish a joint defense in cooperation with Iran and Iraq, to which the Turkish authoritels are said to have replied strongly that Turkey has no intention of being drawn into the throes of war.

Meanwhile, it was learned that American Ambassador to Turkey, Laurence Steinhardt, is expected to leave Ankara shortly for Washington by air. It is believed that the scheduled departure is to report to the White House on the result of the Willkie-Turkish authorities conference and on the recent situation in West Asia.

Willkie's Talk Fail
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

ISTANBUL, September 13.—President Roosevelt's Special Envoy Willkie left for Palestine and Iraq without conferring with President Ismet Inonu of Turkey.

According to reliable information the substance of his interviews with Turkey's Premier, Foreign Minister

(Continued on Page 2)

MINISTERS IN TOKYO ARE INVITED BY TOJO

Premier, as Concurrent Foreign Minister, Formally Receives Diplomatic Envoys

Premier General Hideki Tojo in his capacity as concurrent Foreign Minister formally received Ministers in Tokyo at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon at the Foreign Minister's official residence.

He received the Ambassadors last Friday afternoon for the first time since his assumption of the post following resignation by Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo.

Foreign Minister Tojo received individually Widar Bagge, Swedish Minister; Zul Facar Khan, Afghan Minister; Armando Labra Carvajol, Chilean Minister; Camille Gorge, Swiss Minister; Dr. Luiz Esteves Fernandes, Portuguese Minister; and Frasto M. Villa; Argentine Charge d'Affaires.

Absent were General Georges Bagulesco, Rumanian Minister, Dr. Charles Gustave Idman, Finnish Minister, Lars P. Tillitse, Danish Minister, and Nicolas de Vegh, Hungarian Minister, who are absent on a visit to attend the celebration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

Absent also was Spanish Minister Santiago Mendez de Yigo, who is ill.

El Nil Reaches Cape Town

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—The British repatriation ship, El Nil, made port today at Cape Town after taking aboard evacuees at Lourenco Marques, according to a Reuters report from Cape Town.

Worship at Ise Grand Shrines

Domei's telephoto from Osaka shows former Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma (left) and former Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita who worshipped at the Ise Grand Shrines on Monday afternoon. They are leaving shortly with former Communications Minister Ryutaro Nagai as Special Ambassadors on a goodwill mission to Nanking.

Today's Press Comments

Tuesday, September 15, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Manchoukuo Celebrates National Founding

ASAHI—Today Manchoukuo celebrates the tenth anniversary of its founding. The celebration is honored by the presence of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo. This is a matter of hearty felicitation not only to Manchoukuo but also to Japan.

Exactly ten years ago today Japan, defying the opposition of the rest of the world, extended recognition to the new-born State of Manchoukuo. An indescribable emotion fills our hearts as we recall the eventful days ten years ago and see with our own eyes Manchoukuo's ever-ascendant star today.

As soon as the Imperial Rescript declaring the War of Greater East Asia was granted, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the same day issued a Rescript in which he pledged cooperation with Japan by mobilizing her total strength, and clearly set forth the path which the people of Manchoukuo should tread.

Manchoukuo's contribution of national defense materials to Japan, and her role as Japan's base for defense in the north require no emphasis. The importance of this role is constantly increasing with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia. Manchoukuo, in order to fulfill her role, is putting forth greater efforts.

For the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and for building up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, we expect a great deal of Manchoukuo. Manchoukuo, on her part, has now launched the second Five Year Plan beginning this year with the object of enhancing her national strength. It is a source of genuine satisfaction to us that Manchoukuo, with renewed courage and determination on the part of the Government and people, is setting out to make greater strides on this memorable occasion.

We take advantage of this memorable occasion respectfully to wish for the long life of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo and for the glory of his country for years and years to come.

Tenth Anniversary of the Founding of Manchoukuo

NICHI NICHI—Manchoukuo was founded ten and a half years ago. Its birth was occasioned by the Manchurian Incident, which broke out 11 years ago.

At the time Manchoukuo was brought about, things in Manchuria were in a frightful state. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang had misruled the land for years. The construction of new Manchuria was the most arduous task. Japan cooperated fully with the new State in the task which was to bring order out of chaos in a land which presented the aspect of a wilderness. Today Manchuria is a place where the five races which make up the population of Manchoukuo are getting well together, assisting in the great work of constructing Greater East Asia under Japan's leadership.

With the commencement of the War of Greater East Asia, Manchoukuo mobilized her resources to do her share of the work of bringing the conflict to a successful conclusion. We owe much to Manchoukuo for the great victories which our Imperial Forces have scored in the war. As a matter of fact Manchoukuo is constituting one of the main pillars of the edifice of Greater East Asia. The attitude of Manchoukuo toward the Greater East Asia War should be the attitude of all other races and countries in this part of the globe. Our cause in this war is the cause of all peoples inhabiting East Asia. It is up to all residing in this area to be united in resolution to achieve the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

10th Anniversary of Manchoukuo's Founding

YOMIURI-HOCHI—With 43,000,000, subjects singing a song of jubilation Manchoukuo on Sunday began her week celebrating the tenth anniversary of her founding. And in Tokyo today His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu will honor by his attendance the ceremonies to be held at Hibiya, and the various celebrations held throughout Japan will reveal the sincere feelings the people of Japan have toward Manchoukuo. The founding of Manchoukuo ten years ago was the beginning of the rise of Asia and at the end of a decade since that glorious day every Anglo-American stronghold of oppression in Greater East Asia has been wiped out.

It is of great significance that His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo, at the beginning of the celebrations, personally offered a prayer to Amaterasu-o-Mikami reporting the progress made by his country.

Glory always accompanies hardship and trial. The holy task of the founding of Manchoukuo, and the battle to crush Chiang Kai-shek were merely stages of the final work to destroy America and Britain. In this sense, it can be said that the War of Greater East Asia is being fought to make complete and clear to the world the significance of the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo.

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MANCHOUKUO OBSERVES 10TH ANNIVERSARY FETE; TOKYO TO STAGE RALLY

Review of History of Manchoukuo Shows Amazing All-Round Progress

Huge Expansion in State Financing, Increases in Bank Deposits, Industries, Population and Schools Revealed in Ten Years

With the official celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo getting underway today throughout Manchoukuo and Japan, a review of the 10-year history of the country is pertinent. It reveals that a remarkable all-round progress has been made in the political and economic, as well as in the cultural, fields, according to Domei.

According to the figures obtained from the Foreign Office here, the budget of the Manchoukuo Government has expanded from ¥110,000,000 to the huge sum of ¥2,598,000,000, while the revenue from taxes has increased from ¥99,000,000 to ¥384,666,000 in the short period of ten years.

Another healthy sign in the progress of Manchoukuo is found in the rapid increase of bank deposits. Foreign Office statistics revealed that deposits in banks increased from ¥270,000,000 to ¥1,860,000,000 and the postal savings from ¥200,000 to ¥220,000,000.

The same period under review also witnessed an increase from 35,000 to 111,680 in the number of telephone subscribers and from 2,000 to 454,800 in the number of radio listeners licensed by the Government. The present number of radio broadcasting stations in Manchoukuo is 17, compared with only three radio stations at the beginning of Manchoukuo's history.

There are now 24,000 elementary schools compared with only 9,000 at the time of the founding of Manchoukuo. The number of colleges and universities has increased from one to 18.

The population of Manchoukuo, which was estimated at 30,000,000 persons when the nation became independent, has now jumped to 45,000,000.

The rapid increase in the population is primarily attributed to the fact that a large number of immigrants have migrated from North China to share in the blessing of the Wantao (Kingly Way). The peaceful state of the country can be seen from the fact that at present there are only about 500 bandits roaming the sparsely settled regions while at the time of the birth of Manchoukuo there were more than 300,000.

The remarkable economic development during the past ten years not only indicates the growing prosperity of the people but is making a valuable contribution to their friend and neighbor, Japan, in the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia.

The industrial development of Manchoukuo, it may be pointed out, did not get under way until the First Year of Kangte (1934) when the Fundamental Principles for the Economic Reconstruction of Manchoukuo were decided by the Government. On the basis of these principles which rationalized the exploitation of natural resources in Manchoukuo and Japan for their common prosperity and well-being, the first five-year industrial development plan of Manchoukuo was formulated to be carried out in the Fourth Year of Kangte (1937).

The first five-year industrial program, which called for a huge expansion in the mining, manufacturing, communications, farming and stock-raising enterprises of the people, underwent a sweeping revision in its second year of execution as a result of the outbreak of the China Incident. It brought about an increase in the funds to be invested in carrying out the program from ¥2,300,000,000 to ¥6,000,000,000.

Particularly worthy of note in the revision was the fact that the amount of investments called for expanding mining and manufacturing enterprises was increased from ¥1,300,000,000 to ¥5,000,000,000.

The first five-year program was completed in February this year with satisfactory result in spite of the wartime difficulties that faced industrial countries of the world.

The completion of the program was marked by an increase by about

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Manchou Emperor Reports Progress at National Shrine

1,300 PERSONS ATTEND

Large Cities in Japan to Join in Celebrations—Hibiya Scene Of Mass Meeting

Domei

HSINKING, September 14.—His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo will be present at a ceremony tomorrow to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire, it was announced by the Imperial Household Department today.

His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo at 3:55 a.m. today worshipped at the Kenkoku Churei Byo, a national shrine dedicated to those who died for the cause of establishing the Empire, and reported the brilliant development which Manchoukuo had achieved in the past 10 years.

More than 1,300 persons assembled in the compound of the shrine before the arrival of His Majesty. They included Premier Chang Ching-hui, Tsang Shih-i, President of the Privy Council, and members of the Council, Cabinet Ministers, Lieutenant-General Mitsuharu Miyake, Director of the Concordia Society, 155 children representing the bereaved families whose members died for the cause of founding a new State, and representatives of various public bodies.

Clad in military uniform, His Majesty the Emperor, preceded by Lieutenant-General Toranosuke Hashimoto, President of the Board of Ritual, at 9:55 o'clock approached the altar of the shrine and respectfully worshipped the deified spirits. His Majesty was followed by high ranking Court officials.

As His Majesty retired from the shrine, General Yoshijiro Umezu, Japanese Ambassador to Hsinking and Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army paid his respects to the dead.

The rites closed at 10:33 a.m.

Japan Will Celebrate

As official celebrations of Manchoukuo's 10th anniversary swing into stride today at Hsinking, Japanese expressions of felicitations will be held simultaneously in Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Nara, Niigata and other large cities, reports Domei.

Tokyo will set the pace with a meeting of more than 10,000 persons at 10 a.m. at the open-air amphitheater in Hibiya Park which will be honored by the presence of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu.

The entire city of Tokyo will be decked out with the Japanese flags and buses and street-cars will fly the colors of the two nations.

At 7:30 p.m. Monday, a nationwide radio speech on the founding of the Empire of Manchoukuo was broadcast from Station JOAK by Kimpei Takeuchi, vice-president of the Manchurian Affairs Board.

A banquet commemorating the occasion will be given this evening by the Manchoukuo Embassy at the Imperial Hotel in honor of Japanese who have contributed toward the founding of Manchoukuo.

Hibiya Public Hall tonight will also be the scene of a gala "Evening of Felicitation."

MANCHOU PREMIER SPURRED PROGRESS

General Chang Ching-hui's Sterling Qualities Guided Nation Through Storm

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times & Advertiser)

HSINKING, September 14.—To General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, is owed in a rich measure the rapid strides made during the past decade by Manchoukuo, which, as one wing of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, is today undergoing further remarkable development.

Masuo Matsumoto, originally a consular official, was Secretary to General Chang Ching-hui at the time of the founding of Manchoukuo and shared many hardships with the Manchoukuoan Premier. Mr. Matsumoto has written the following reminiscences for the Asahi.

It was in May, 1931, the year that saw the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, that General Chang Ching-hui, after his inauguration as Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the then Chinese National Government, returned from Nanking to his new post in Harbin. He was to celebrate his 61st birthday, which was only a few days ahead.

Clad in a black overcoat and with a genial smile on his countenance, he saluted his Manchurian and Russian welcomers as he alighted from the special train. This was the first time I saw General Chang Ching-hui.

Chuichi Ohashi, then working in the Japanese Legation at Peking, had just been appointed Consul-General at Harbin to negotiate for the settlement of the innumerable

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THAILAND PREMIER LAUDS MANCHOUKUO

Pibul Songgram Congratulates State on Progress—Burma's Ba Maung Says New Era Here

Domei

BANGKOK, September 14.—In commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, Premier Pibull Songgram made a radio speech at 7:15 o'clock this morning in which he congratulated Manchoukuo on having developed into the northern defense wall of Greater East Asia.

During the past ten years, Premier Pibul asserted, Manchoukuo has grown into one of the protective walls of Greater East Asia, thereby greatly contributing to the welfare and happiness of Asiatic countries.

Manchoukuo, the Thai Premier continued, has been cooperating in every way in the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War, for which it receives the gratitude of other Asiatic countries.

"On behalf of the Thai people," Premier Pibul declared, "I extend my congratulations to Manchoukuo, and at the same time, I hope that it will develop into a stronger State, not only to enable its people to enjoy happiness and prosperity, but also to repay Japan what it has given Manchoukuo, in line with the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

Ba Maung Expresses Confidence

Domei

RANGOON, September 14.—On the eve of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, Dr. Ba Maung, Chief of the Central Executive Organ of Burma, in a statement today declared that the people of

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GANDHI MEETING ASKED

Hindu Mahasabha Party Requests Interview With Leaders

Domei

LISBON, September 13.—The Hindu Mahasabha Party through its acting President, Dr. Chayanan Prasad Mookerjee, today requested the Government-General of India to permit its representatives to interview Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian leaders who are now interned, according to a New Delhi dispatch reaching here today.

Dr. Mookerjee in an interview with the press said that a meeting of the working committee of the Hindu Mahasabha Party will be held October 1 to discuss the new situation arising from the negotiations held between the party and the British authorities, the New Delhi report said.

SCIENCE TRIUMPHS OVER DENGUE FEVER

Expert Explains Countermeasures Taken to Check Disease in Various Areas

The measures taken by the authorities to check successfully the spread of Dengue fever which made its appearance in the Nagasaki, Osaka and Kobe districts were revealed by Nobuo Tatebayashi, epidemic prevention commissioner, in an interview with Domei.

Mr. Tatebayashi, who was dispatched to Nagasaki on September 10 by the Welfare Ministry, returned to Tokyo on Monday, after having investigated the nature of the desease in the above districts. In the course of his interview he revealed the special characteristics of the fever and suggested countermeasures to prevent its spread.

Started in Nagasaki

Mr. Tatebayashi said, "The first case of Dengue fever occurred in the southern part of the city of Nagasaki on July 11. The desease spread rapidly up till September 10, after which it was checked. But the rate of spreading is comparatively slow when the scope of the occurrences within districts is considered. The mosquito is considered to be the principle carrier and the theory that the desease is spread by direct contact is a doubtful one especially in view of the slowness of the spreading.

"At the onset of the desease the patient first begins to feel ill and then his temperature rises to above 40 degrees centigrade, accompanied by a severe headache and pains about the hips. In two or three days the fever goes down to around 37 degrees but rises again to 40 degrees or so in another two or three days. This zig-zagging curve of rising and subsiding temperature continues for some time until gradually the patient recovers.

"During the period when the temperature is going up and down the patient complains of severe weakness, nausea, and lack of appetite, and even after recovery the feeling of fatigue is severe.

"The notable features of the Dengue cases now occurring are that there is no pain in the joints and that only about one third of the cases develop rashes, similar to scarlet fever rashes, which until now have always accompanied the desease. All persons of all ages are susceptible to the fever but the greatest number of cases occur in the ages between 10 and 40, and particularly under 20. So far there have been no deaths caused by the Dengue fever and there have been no known cases of reinfection.

Mosquito Is carrier

"To prevent the spread of the desease it is necessary first of all to exterminate the "one-stripe" mosquito. In the Nagasaki case the desease was centered in the lower class districts and almost none of the homes had mosquito nets.

"So what we did in Nagasaki was to mobilize the youth corps and sterilize all the anti-air-raid water barrels, and we even went so far as to clear the water out of the bamboo flower-holders in front of the graves. In that way the number of mosquitoes was greatly decreased. The life-span of the mosquito is one month, so they may increase again but it will not be of great importance.

"The Dengue fever in the Osaka-Kobe district is considered to be of the same type as in Nagasaki. The district where the desease raged in Nagasaki is on a slope and the drainage is always good, with the result that there are usually very few mosquitoes. But it seems that the anti-air-raid water barrels were at fault. Not enough sterilizing was done on them. The "one-stripe" mosquito ranges throughout Japan and the most important thing to do is to sterilize the anti-air-raid water barrels or to put gold fishes in them and wipe out the mosquito larvae".

Review of History Of Manchoukuo

(Continued From Page 1)

four times in the production of iron and steel and by two times in the output of coal.

Another salient feature of the first five-year program lies in the fact that the network of railways in the country has reached a total length of 10,000 kilometers. The completion of the river conservation works on the Sungari and Yalu and the construction of the Shuifeng (or Shuiho) and Kirin dams are among other outstanding achievements of the five-year program.

Immediately following the conclusion of the first five-year program the Manchoukuo Government put in operation the second five-year industrial development plan which is being carried out smoothly despite the present world-wide conflict.

The rapid growth of Manchoukuo is also characterized by perfect harmony existing among the different races which include Japanese, Mongols, White Russians, Manchus and Hans.

Studies Dengue Fever

Nobuo Tatebayashi

MANCHOU PREMIER SPURRED PROGRESS

(Continued From Page 1)

Sino-Japanese questions then pending. He came to his new post early in May 1931. He was on the tiptoe of expectation for General Chang Ching-hui's return.

Situation Was Delicate

The Sino-Japanese relations at that time faced a grave crisis. In fact, they were just a step short of explosion. The officials of the Japanese Government taxed their brains to capacity in order to find a way out of the imminent crisis. They even went to the length of appointing such a big figure as the late Count Yasuya Uchida President of the South Manchuria Railway Company in order to negotiate with "Young Marshal" Chang Hsueh-liang.

On the day following the celebration of General Chang Ching-hui's 61st birthday, Mr. Ohashi held his first conference with him. I attended the conference. Contrary to expectations, a genial atmosphere pervaded the conference throughout.

In retrospect, this was the beginning of the friendship between Mr. Ohashi and General Chang.

Repeated conferences took place between Mr. Ohashi and General Chang in the tense, subtle atmosphere then prevailing. I, too, came to visit his residence frequently.

With the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident, I was appointed to assist in the work of the Headquarters of the Japanese Kwantung Army. My contact with General Chang Ching-hui became frequent. It was at this time that I came to have a hearty respect for him.

The chaos which prevailed in Manchuria immediately after the Manchurian Incident defied description. This is not the time to speak about the high order of statesmanship which was displayed by Premier Chang in handling matters which were in a frightful condition during the incident, and especially of the tenacity with which he upheld his principles amidst difficulties during the Incident. However, I have not the slightest doubt that posterity will have an opportunity of appreciating the best qualities in Premier Chang as displayed by him in a striking manner during the Incident.

As a man Premier Chang is an enigma to me. This in spite of the fact that I have known him for more than 11 years, and that I have been near him as though I were his shadow for more than seven years following his assumption of the post of Premier.

There is nothing to distinguish the Premier from a plain, matter of fact person when he talks in all seriousness of how he once captured a wolf or how he was the witness of a fight between crickets. He seems to be at his best when he is faced by a great question. I am sure that he has no superior in the swiftness with which he makes a decision and in the force with which he embodies what he believes right in practice.

Devoted to His People

I know many Manchoukuoans, but few of them understand the mass of people in Manchuria better and love their rusticity more passionately than the Premier. Is it not that there is in the Premier much of the simplicity of a child and an intellect of the highest order to be found in a man.

It was the lot of Premier Chang to move where all was anarchy. His part was as great as that of two other Changs, Chang Tso-lin and Chang Hsueh-liang, both of whom were his contemporaries.

All three Changs were noted for their gallantry. But Premier Chang had what the other Changs had not. His sterling nature is the explanation of the very interesting fact that while his namesakes were feared by the mass of people in Manchuria, he was loved by them. There was no hamlet in Manchuria where he was not loved and revered as a benevolent General.

Let me say something about the life of General Chang as Premier of Manchoukuo.

A few days hence, the people of Manchoukuo will be celebrating the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Empire. They are looking out on a future as bright as the prospect of a nation can be. But the path of Manchoukuo for the duration of General Chang's Premiership was far from smooth.

Many Problems Arose

The Chankufeng Incident, the Nomonhan fighting, and the China Affair on top of which came the War of Greater East Asia brought to Manchoukuo problems of which some were so difficult that a Government headed by a lesser man than Premier Chang would have failed to overcome them.

Internally, there was the question of rehabilitating Manchoukuo after the Manchurian Incident. The work of construction was as difficult as the solution of problems arising from the international situation.

Throughout the period during which he has been at the head of the Government of Manchoukuo, a period most difficult in the history of the State, he attended to his duties earnestly, conscientiously and in silence. There is no doubt that he could not have performed his functions as the Premier of a country which has to create order where there was chaos if he did not possess complete faith in Japan and in the ideal underlying the founding of the Japanese Empire.

Premier Chang's knowledge of Japan is grounded on his experience of Japan spread over 50 years. He also experienced what the Sino-Japanese War and the Boxer Uprising were.

Points to New Order

It will be fit to conclude this article by quoting Premier Chang to the following effect:

"It is possible to criticize us. But it must not be forgotten that prior to the founding of Manchoukuo, the residents of Manchuria were uncared for by the world as though they were utterly worthless. They were preyed upon by bandits and ambitious militarists. Today their lot is quite different. They are the subjects of an Empire whose Sovereign has their weal at heart. The very fact that the whole of the land of Manchoukuo is exploited for the purpose of increasing the happiness of the people is a promise of the early advent of East Asia based on righteousness. America and Britain are certain to go to wreck. Providence is impartial. The sun will not shine at the doorstep of America and Britain only. The day is not distant when forces working for a world based on morality will triumph."

Thailand Premier Lauds Manchoukuo

(Continued From Page 1)

Burma together with other countries of East Asia, will resolutely march forward toward establishing a new era in the Greater East Asia.

The present war in East Asia, Dr. Maung said, has been a revelation to Burma—a revelation of the idea of independence and cooperation. With the British domination of Burma eliminated, the Burmese have now joined hands with other races of East Asia in the task of establishing a new order in social and economic sphere, he said.

The armed conflict now being carried on by Japan has given new freedom to Burma, he continued, and will lead the people to a higher level of civilization. Accordingly, the Burmese will whole-heartedly cooperate with Japan concentrating their entire energy for the establishment of Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, Dr. Maung stated.

Dr. Maung expressing confidence that East Asia will not see another advent of the enemy declared, "A new era is here. Burma is witnessing the birth of a new East Asia."

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

The trials of the past decade have built up a nation without peer in the world's history, and Manchoukuo has become an important pillar in the structure for victory in the War of Greater East Asia. Her contribution, within the next ten years, to Greater East Asia and to the lasting peace to come has been assured.

Administration of Occupied Areas In South Divided Into Three Groups

First Is Composed of Areas Where Culture Prevails —Second, Where Japan's Guidance Necessary— Third, Includes Australia, New Zealand

Division of the occupied areas in the South into three general administrative groups, the importance of winning the hearts of the native inhabitants and abstention from any rash attempt to assimilate them are advocated by Kanhiko Konishi, Director of the South Seas Economic Research Institute, in an article contributed to the current number of the magazine Gendai. His article under the heading of "Managment of the South," in substance follows:

"Japan has now definitely set out to manage the affairs of the occupied areas in the South. The important thing in this connection is, of course, full realization of Japan's mission of enabling all peoples each to have their proper places. Various measures will have to be taken as circumstances dictate, but the task of carrying out this mission is beset with difficulties. In fact, I think reconstruction will be more onerous than war operation. To be sure, construction in the South is a much more complicated problem than the Manchurian or Chinese question has been to Japan.

Three Groups Proposed

In carrying out the management of the affairs in the Japanese occupied areas in the South, I think it would be advisable to divide the various areas roughly into three groups, as follows.

"1. Areas with large populations of native inhabitants who have had a high culture and where Japanese need not migrate in large numbers. Luzon, Celebes, Djawa, Small Sudan, Malaya, the Burma plains, Ceylon, half of Sumatra, etc. may come within this group. All that we should do in these areas is to enable the various races each to have its proper place.

"2. Areas where Japanese have to migrate and guide the inhabitants. Mindanao, New Guinea, Borneo, Shan, etc. may fall within this group.

"3. Australia and New Zealand. These have been English colonies and are entirely different in character from groups 1 and 2.

"Now in regard to group 1. Military administration is already in full swing with the authorities doing their best, but there is one thing we Japanese should seriously consider and fully realize. That is how to win the hearts of the inhabitants. I know that it is vitally necessary for Japan to acquire sufficient quantities of materials it requires for the prosecution of the war, but first of all we must win over the peoples in these areas.

"To this end, efforts should be directed toward eradicating past evils in the order of their perniciousness. The most baneful of past evils is, of course, British, Dutch and American rule itself. This has been partially removed. There are however, still other difficulties to solve, namely, the question of the Chinese merchants and such persons who have been misled by the British, Dutch and Americans to commit acts detrimental to the inhabitants.

"Chinese farmers should be utilized to the full in the areas under group 1. Those farmers, by nature, are easy-going people whose attitude toward life is, "We till the soil and dig the well for our sustenance. For power we care not." As far as possible, Chinese should be encouraged to become farmers. Large numbers of Chinese may be employed in development enterprises in Borneo, Sumatra and vicinity, and these Chinese may later be encouraged to become native farmers. Such a step will go a long way toward making Borneo and Sumatra amenable to Japanese administration.

"We should abstain from any rash attempt to assimilate the different races, who have each a different tradition more than 1,000 years old, customs and ideas. The success of British and Dutch colonial policies during the last two or three centuries is attributable to the fact that the British and Dutch administrations were always based on the premise that alien races cannot be assimilated. However, the wicked oppression of the Occidentals resulted in their having to withdraw from their colonies.

"Neither should we force the ideals of the 'Kingly Way' or the Japanese spirit on the native inhabitants in the South. It is neither possible nor feasible. The best and most natural way to spread the 'Kingly Way' is to create Japanese shrines and hold festivals, for the southern races are addicted to dancing and singing. Thus, they will come to adapt the Japanese spirit naturally.

"In administrating the areas hitherto under British, American or Dutch rule, we should bear carefully in mind that the Japanese are diametrically opposed in temperament to the Occidentals. The Europeans have always looked down upon the native inhabitants and ruled them with a firm hand. The native inhabitants accepted this as a matter of course.

"The Japanese are affable by nature and easily establish intimacy. That is the Japanese temperament. A certain foreign observer of Japan in one of his books had the following story to tell. When he was putting up at an inn at Miyazu, Tango, a ranking Japanese admiral visited it. The admiral, finding a gardener at work, called him, and the two fell into an intimate conversation. This was noted by the foreigner, who said: 'The Japanese are a strange people, because a highranking officer talks intimately with a man of low social standing like a gardener.'

"Cruelty, one of the characteristics of the British, is entirely foreign to the Japanese. Therefore, even if the Japanese imitate European methods of administration, they will not succeed. Japan should formulate her policies on the basis of our national traits—affability and mercifulness.

Education for All

"In the field of education, too, Japanese and Western methods are fundamentally different. In Europe and America, schools do not give spiritual education: it is the province of the church. Therefore, the Occidentals, unable to give spiritual education to the native inhabitants and knowing that secular education would only make them 'wise,' had no alternative but to keep them in ignorance. Japanese education, based on the Emperor Meiji's injunction 'Extend your benevolence to all' in the Imperial Rescript on Education, will aim at enlightening even uncivilized races.

"I shall now turn to the areas under group 2. Sooner or later Japanese in all walks of life—soldiers, farmers, architects and merchants—will have to migrate to these areas, especially New Guinea, where nine per cent of the territory is uninhabited.

"The territory that can and should be developed before any other area under group 2 is, I think, Mindanao. Why? Because the Japanese launched the development of the Mindanao Islands. Already about 20,000 Japanese farmers have settled there. Kicked about and trampled underfoot, they have undergone a multitude of hardships, but they have extended their ramifications to such an extent that future development of these islands will progress apace almost without any effort on our part.

"Next, New Guinea. The whole island is just one dense primitive jungle. Clearance work must be undertaken first of all. Then by utilizing hydraulic power, petroleum, coal and other underground resources, industries can be launched. The future of New Guinea is indeed pregnant with rich possibilities. The temperate zone—the central part of New Guinea—is suited to Japanese habitation.

"Now about Borneo. Javanese and Chinese live there in large numbers, but Borneo remains to be developed hereafter. Development undertakings will be launched under Japanese guidance for the future welfare of the Javanese and Chinese.

Group 2, if sufficiently developed, will grow to be an area of world importance in resources.

Discusses Group 3

"Let us now proceed to a discussion of group 3. These areas will remain Anglo-American bases to the end. The enemy will fall back on these areas as their advance bases when making a counter-attack on Japan. The population of these areas is said to be only seven million. Actually, however, there are seven million Australians and one million New Zealanders. They are of the English stock. The English race, since their independence from Rome, has never yielded to another race. Mindful of this fact, we must think out ways and means to make Australians and New Zealanders amenable peoples.

"Whether or not this is attainable only by migration of Japanese is open to question. Would it not be the best policy to send Chinese of a desirable character into these areas? With sufficient labor and proper planning, Australia can be turned into a prosperous continent comparable with the United States, because it has the necessary makings.

"Finally about the Shan State. It has been one of the so-called Chiang-aiding routes during the five years of the China Affair. It is an important area for Japan. I think the Shans more closely resemble the Japanese than does any other race in the world. The population is sparse, and the country abounds in rich surface and underground resources. Climatic conditions are very good. Transportation problems can be easily overcome. Japanese should migrate to this region in large numbers.

"With a foothold in the Shan State, Japan could embrace China from the south and control India. From New Guinea Japan can establish control of the middle Pacific and hold Australia and America in check.

"The most important is Malaya. Its importance as a dividing line between the northern Pacific and the Indian Ocean will remain forever. Malaya must be held securely in our hands.

"We should securely and permanently hold Mindanao in the east, western Sumatra in the west, the scattered islands in the southern Pacific, New Zealand and Tasmania and, if possible, migrate sufficient numbers of Japanese, thereby placing these areas in inseparable relations with us."

TURKS TURN DOWN AMERICAN SCHEME

(Continued From Page 1)

and Assistant Chief of General Army Headquarters, seem to be that Premier Inonu held that all talks should be carried on by Foreign Minister Menemencioglu inasmuch as the United States had not given any formal notice of Willkie's visit to Turkey. Moreover, it is ascertained that instructions were issued to the Foreign Minister to refuse euphemistically, any propositions submitted that would endanger Turkey's neutral position.

Willkie explained to the Turkish Foreign Minister, in his interview on the morning of September 8, that America's economic and military preparations will be completed for full activity by 1943, therefore in view of the precarious condition of the west Asia front in collaboration with the recent Egyptian operations, it is reported that Willkie asked Turkey for military aid as well as temporary accommodation of Turkey's stored foodstuffs.

Foreign Minister Menemencioglu replied in a roundabout way that in order to maintain strict neutrality Turkey could not assent to these proposals. With this Willkie's mission to Turkey ended in a complete failure.

In further interviews with the Assistant Chief of General Army Headquarters, Willkie debated on the matter of the kind of arms and the problem of transportation in connection with the lease-lend law. However, the Assistant Chief maintained that although the lease-lend law was applied to Turkey by United States' free will, the actual amount of arms sent to Turkey was very small and with transportation so difficult as at present, the actual realization of any concrete agreement would be impossible. Turkey fenced very deftly, it is said, on this question also.

Unable to obtain any substantial results and failing to interview the President from point of formality, Willkie, in order to keep his countenance, pleaded with Foreign Minister Menemencioglu and finally succeeded in obtaining an interview with Premier Saracoglu on September 8. Reports indicate that none of the propositions were touched upon in the interview with the Premier.

Thus Willkie's visit to Turkey, so loudly heralded, was a complete collapse. He will continue on to Palestine, Teheran, Moscow and Chungking to sound out the war continuance capacity of these countries, at the same time explaining that American preparations will begin to show results from the latter half of 1943, rousing in this manner their fighting consciousness, it is also reported.

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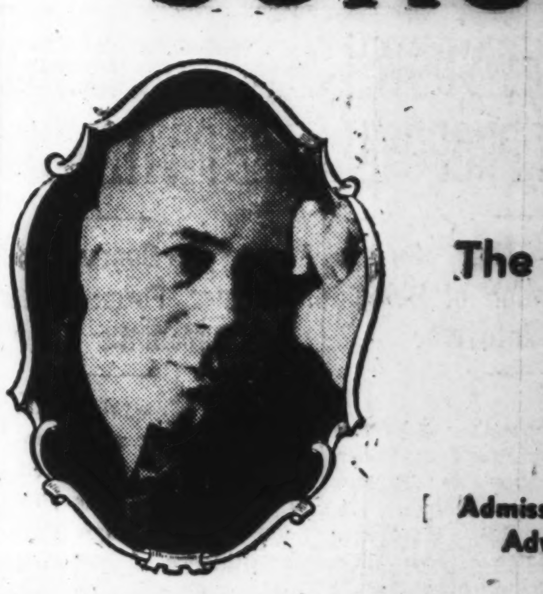

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NATIONS IN SPHERE TOLD TO COOPERATE

Should Not Advance Confusing Ideals on Construction of New Order, Says Fujioka

For the first time, since its conception, the workability of the plans for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has entered its initial, practical stage. Earnestly warning the people of Japan, Kei Fujioka in his "Economic Foundation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" in the August issue of the Gaiko Hyoron, firmly admonishes the Japanese people to forbear from unjudicious criticism and ratiocination. His article continues:

Today is neither the time to advance confusing, irrational arguments nor the time to berate the ideals of the project, for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has already entered its practical stage. With the brilliant victories achieved thus far by the Imperial Forces since the outbreak of the war, the administrative and economic frameworks in the Southern Regions, which have taken America, Britain, and the Netherlands some 400 odd years to establish, in less than six months, have been destroyed. . . .

With the inclusion of India and Australia, the area covering the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere would total 45,430,000 square kilometers with an aggregate population of 1,100,000,000. Long subjected to the exploitation of America, Britain, and the Netherlands, these various localities were economically, militarily and politically, under the complete control of these three nations.

In order to liberate them, develop them, and enable them to become an integral part of the sphere, Japan, taking upon herself this heavy responsibility, was compelled to assume the leadership in directing them in the rehabilitation of the sphere.

Members Should Cooperate

Within the principles underlying the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, decided at a council meeting sponsored on May 4, lies the definite statement that: "the fundamental ideal underlying the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere finds its origin in the basic principle of Japan's national policy. Its purpose is to achieve a complete universal concord, and therefore, it behooves all member-States or inhabitants thereof to do their respective share in the cooperation to establish a New Order in the sphere."

The fundamental principles upon which the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is based may roughly be classified into three parts: first, the construction of the sphere based upon the unwritten laws of Hakko Ichiu or universal concord; second, the construction of the sphere by the member-States or their inhabitants in accordance with their status and ability; and third, the construction of the sphere in accordance with the principles of morality. That spirit which finds itself embodied in the principles of this idealistic aspiration emanates from that spirit, which forms the basis of the Japanese Empire, that spirit which is so often called Hakko Ichiu.

The collaboration of the member-States in the construction of this sphere, however, does not necessarily mean a superfluous unity and cooperation among them. Such unity has been practiced by the United States and Great Britain in their economic blocs and their leagues organized to exercise hegemonoy throughout the world, and such unity has failed.

For those in the Southern Sphere, there is need for a greater, deeper, and a more understanding unity. Their unity should be so great, of such oneness that individualistic concern over the forms of the respective Governments finds no place in the achievement of their purpose. It has need of something greater than individuality. Under the guidance of Japan, with their eyes upon their ultimate goal, the peoples of each and every Southern country must strive to establish a Co-Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia.

Aims at Happiness

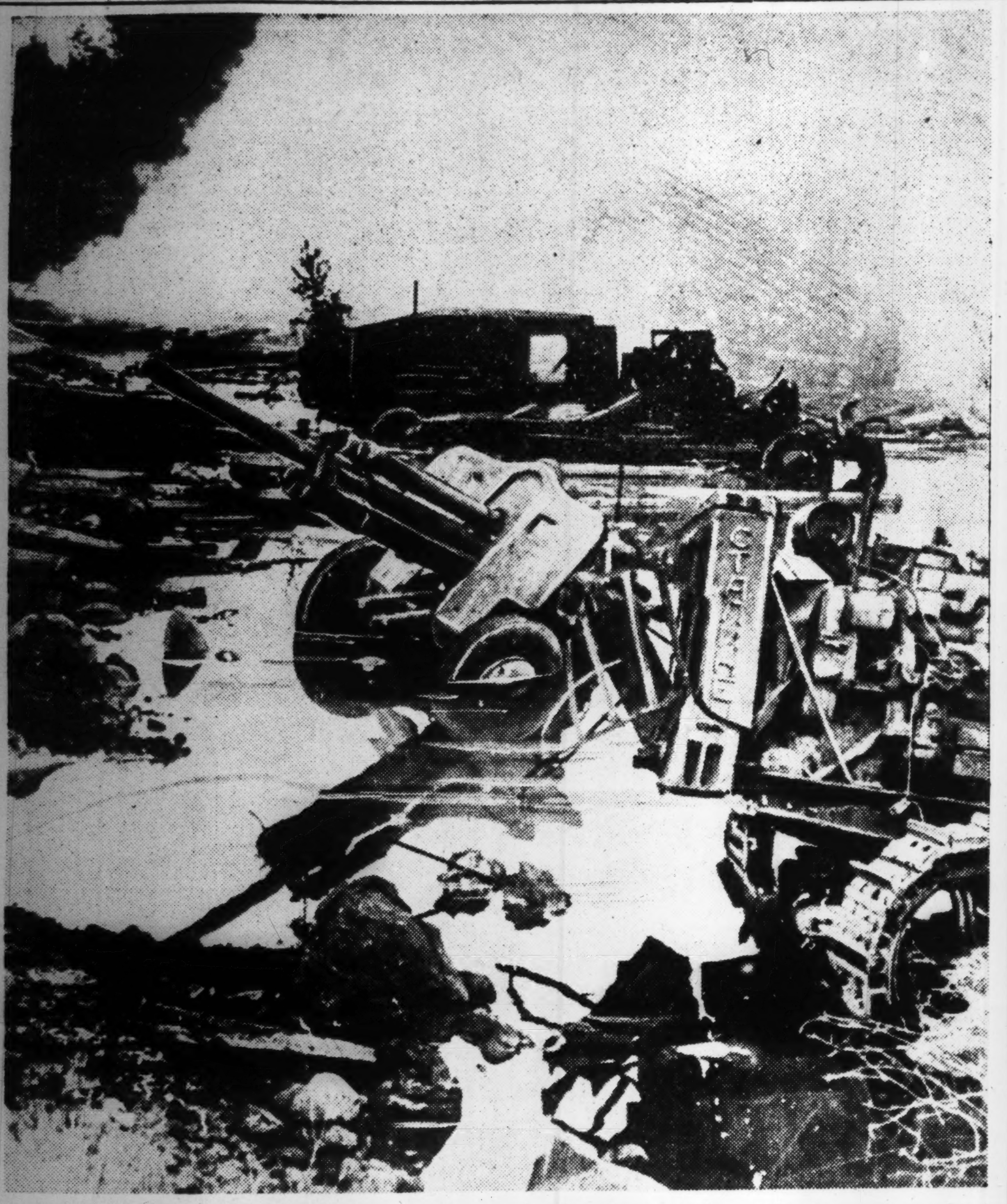
Great stress is laid upon the principle of morality which is regarded as one of the guiding principles underlying the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and which is a unique product of Japan and Greater East Asia. Entirely incompatible with the imperialistic policy followed by America and Britain in conquering the minor States by right of might, Japan's main objective, under this principle of morality, aims at the welfare, happiness, and prosperity of humanity. With this in mind, Japan is trying to establish this sphere not only for the benefit of all Asiatic nations but in the service of all other nations that they may share in whatever goods the Southern Sphere may produce, provided they also give mutual support to Japan in her cause.

The economic policy of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, decided by the Greater East Asia Council, is identical with the policy "Construct while fighting, and fight while constructing." It aims at a self-sufficient, economic structure essential for carrying on a protracted war, ultimately aiming at the defeat of America and Great Britain.

The substance of the economic objective of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, thus, may be given as first, to bring into existence and to develop collective economic forces in Greater East Asia, enabling the establishment of an economic structure self-sufficient in itself, so that it may contribute economically to Japan's fighting power, thus aiding her to terminate favorably the War of Greater East Asia; second, to develop the manpower and the natural resources of the different localities in the sphere, thus placing the economic structure within the sphere upon a firm foundation; third, to renovate the national regime and to effect a reformation in the domestic fields of science and its techniques; and fourth, to aim for needed unity in the establishment of an economic structure.

The basic purpose of the establishment of some economic structure in Greater East Asia should aim at the ousting of American and British influence and domination. Unless America and Britain shall have been completely crushed and removed from the East, the task of constructing an Asia for the Asians cannot be achieved.

Abandoned by Fleeing Soviets



Somewhere on the Nazi-Soviet front, these charred ruins of the Soviet army tank, field gun and lorry, lying here and there in disorder, testify to the havoc wrought by the Nazi forces and the haste in which the Soviets must have fled.

Minister of Interior in Thailand Thanks Japanese Army for 'Good Samaritan' Act

Domei

BANGKOK, September 11.—A small but singular episode characterizing growing friendship between Japan and Thailand was disclosed today with the disclosure of a letter of thanks addressed by Lieutenant-General Mangkorn Bhroma Yodhi, Thai Minister of Interior, to Major-General S. Moriya, Japanese Military Attache to Thailand.

The letter of thanks revealed that a Japanese Army detachment on the night of August 19 rescued several Thai civilians, who were severely injured when a Thai truck overturned in the suburbs of Kanchana Buri in the western part of Thailand.

Those who were injured in the tragic accident were unable to obtain help as there were no passerbys. Fortunately, the letter revealed, a Japanese Army detachment came upon the scene and immediately extended first aid to the injured and transferred them to a nearby hospital.

The letter of appreciation warmly thanked the Japanese Military Attache for the kindness shown by the Japanese Army detachment.

250 YOUTHS TO RECEIVE TRAINING AS COLONIZERS

To Live in Farms Before Settling in Manchoukuo and Mongolia

Two hundred and fifty youths from rural districts throughout Japan who have been undergoing preliminary training in scientific production of foodstuffs at a special institute to train colonizers for Manchoukuo and Mongolia will undergo special training soon in various farming districts in Japan, it was revealed yesteray, according to Domei.

The young men, who have been receiving training for the past month at Koibuchi village in Ibaraki Prefecture, will be divided into five units consisting of approximately 50 members each and will leave soon for Chiba, Yamagata, Oita, Niigata, Akita and Miyagi prefectures.

During the harvest season, these men will work in their respective villages, after which they will leave to undergo final training up to February of next year.

NEW GLIDER CREATED BY MAEDA INSTITUTE

Superior Grade A Type Craft Expected to Shatter All Previous Records

Another hit was scored in the field of Japanese aviation when the Maeda Aeronautical Research Institute in Fukuoka Prefecture recently succeeded in designing a superior type of glider which will be assembled in the near future, Domei reports. The new creation is in conformity with the Grade "A" standard fixed by the Communications Ministry.

The crack glider is the crystallization of a series of improvements effected by experts under the able instruction of Dr. Hiroshi Sato, an aeronautical authority and a professor at the Kyushu Imperial University, on a glider of the "Maeda-703" type which has established a Japanese endurance record for gliders.

Following its completion, the Institute plans to test the new craft for about a month beginning the early part of December with the hope of shattering all previous glider records.

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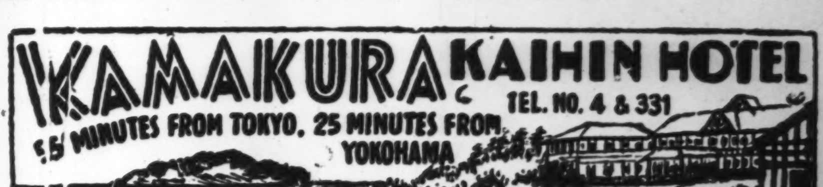
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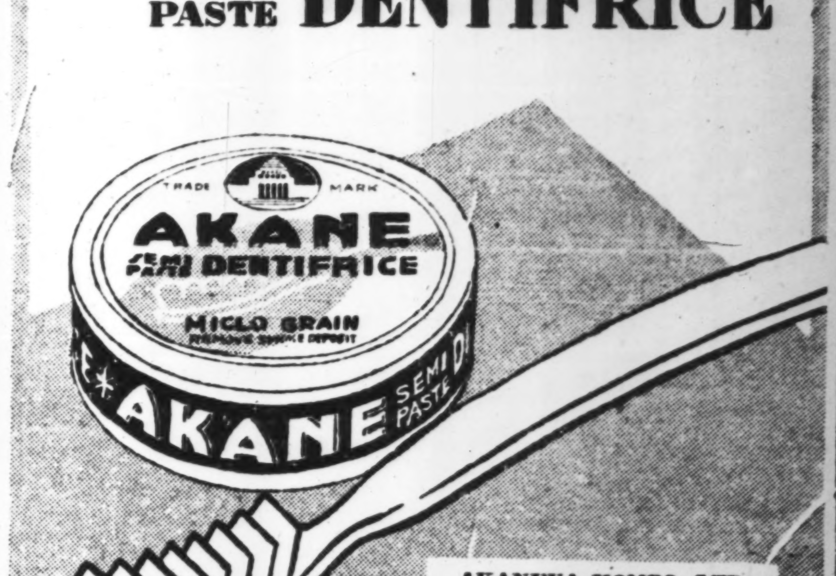

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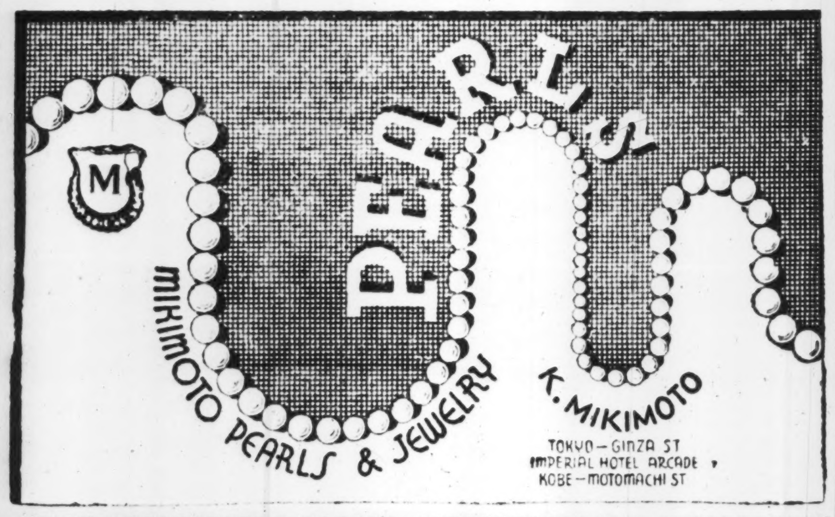

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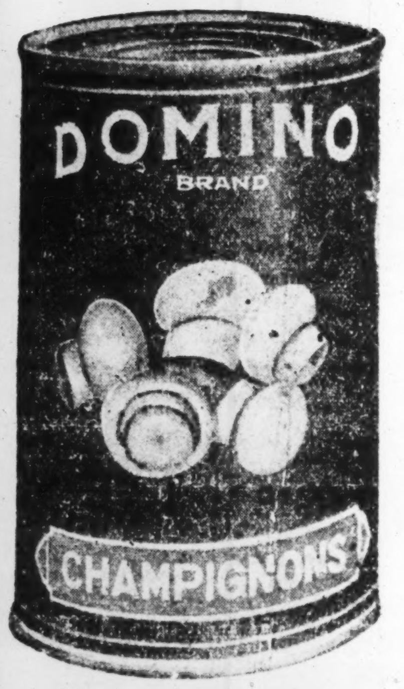

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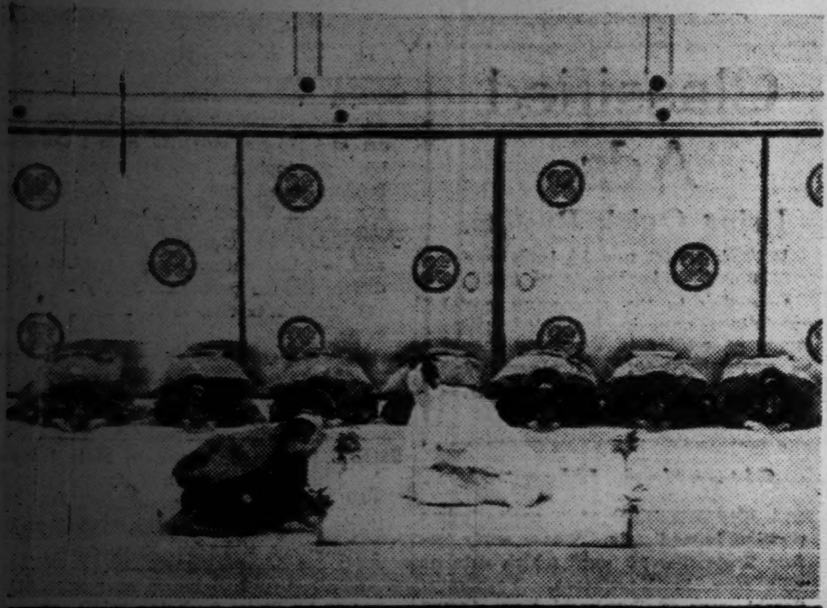
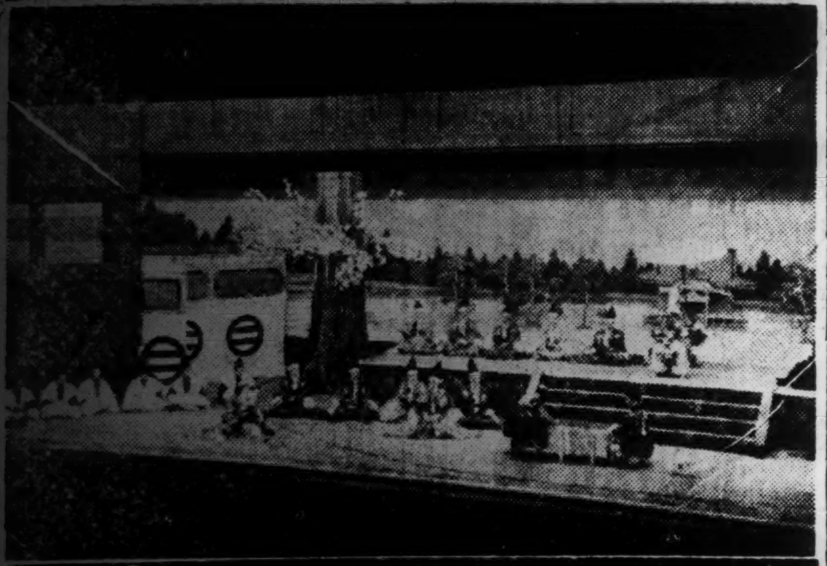
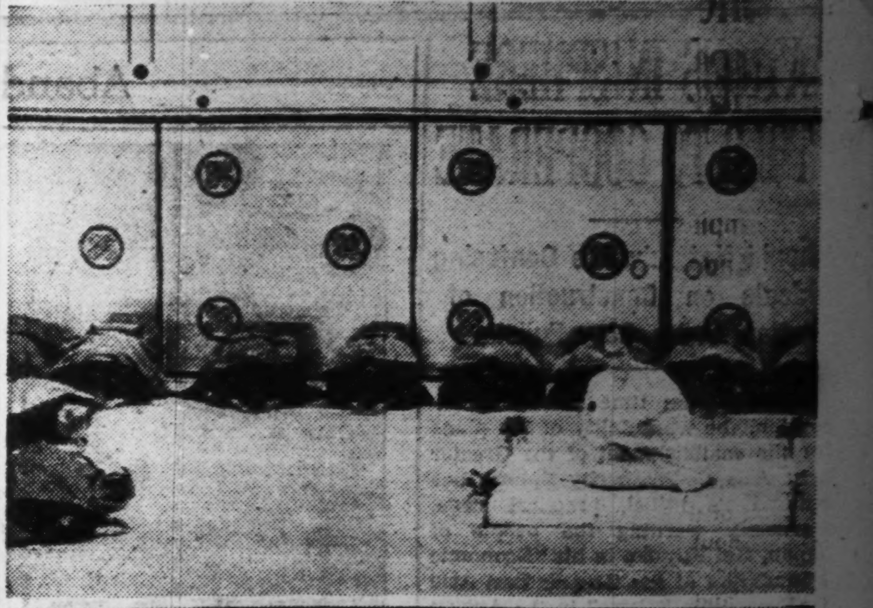
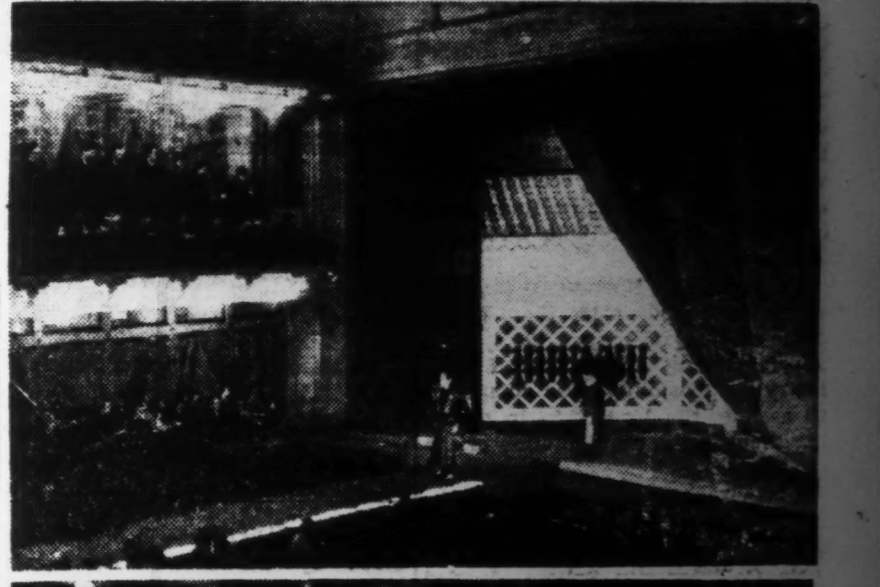
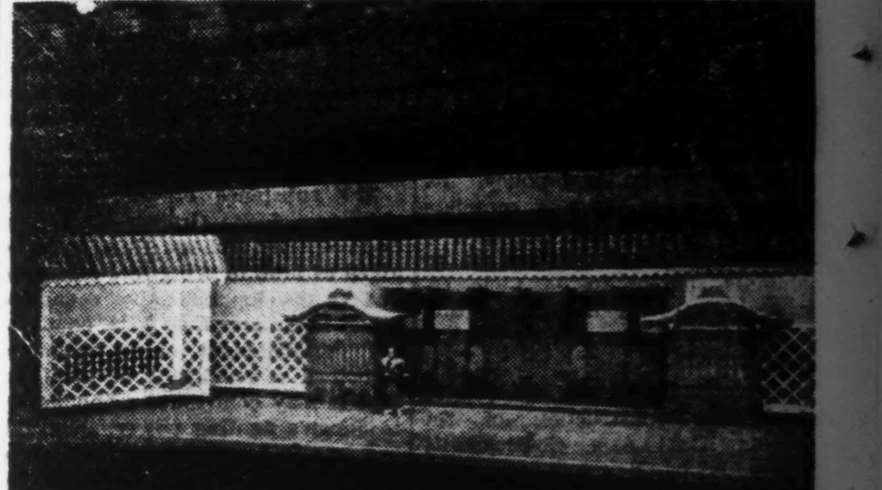










Kabuki: A New Presentation

Do you see the Kabuki, or do you hear it? If you are not sure, then this article is for you. Let Tsuneyoshi Tsuzumi, a renowned authority, initiate you into the mysteries of Kabuki appreciation. . .

There are two kinds of plays, one which you see and one which you hear. During my stay in France, I was greatly surprised at the attitude of the audience toward the plays. In Japan, plays are to be appreciated with the eyes.

There are parts to be appreciated with the ears, of course, but those are never the important parts. The plays have been made to be enjoyed with the eyes and have been developed with such a purpose. On the other hand, the plays in France and in Europe, in general, have been made mainly for the ears.

The scenes of the Japanese drama originally aimed to achieve an effect as beautiful as a picture. Not only do the dances answer this purpose, but each important part, especially that part just before the last curtain, forms one beautiful picture.

In this scene, the actors who have been moving become still, and those who have been talking become abruptly silent. Those on the stage thus form a perfect picture and leave a deep impression upon the audience.

In the Kabuki, the actors usually perform in silence when withdrawing from the stage by way of the "hanamichi" (flower-path). This silent performance is one of the most interesting parts of the play. In highly emotional dialogues, the actor's words are merely preparing the way for his emotion. As his emotion reaches its height, he becomes silent and begins to violently move his body to express his deep feeling.

French Audience

In France they "go" to a play and instead of "seeing" Racine's "Athalie" or Corneille's "Le Cid," they "hear" them. They see revues but they listen to the smooth rhythmic words of the actors and appreciate the deep meaning implied in the words. Their attitude is entirely different from ours.

There is the further difference that in French drama, the best performances are those literary masterpieces written in the best literary style.

The playwright strives to convey the character's feelings truthfully, the nearer to the truth and the deeper its analysis, the stronger being its impression upon the audience.

When we look at the Japanese drama from the same standpoint, we are surprised that every one of the famous Kabuki plays falls short of the qualifications of a good play.

The Kabuki

For example, let us look at the hermitage scene in "Sesshu Gappo-gatsuji." Although this is one of the best in its line, the feeling and the plot of the heroine, Tamate-gozen, are beyond the comprehension of any thinking person. This woman, described as being the most virtuous of women, causes her step-son, Shuntoku-maru, to contract leprosy by poisoning, upon finding out that he was mixed up in a conspiracy. The young heir hides himself in shame. The step-mother looks for him and finds him at her father's home.

She then tries to make love to this young man, saying that she was to blame for his sickness. The father is enraged at the disgraceful conduct of his daughter and stabs her. As she was born on the hour, day, month, and year of the tiger in the zodiac calendar, she gives her blood to Shuntoku-maru, who is thus cured, Tamate-gozen dies amidst the praise and gratitude of all.

The play can only be described as illogical, queer, and even foolish. If she had been trying to be faithful, why couldn't she have informed her husband of the plot? Instead, she made her step-son contract the hateful disease. What if he had died of shame? And how could she be sure that he would be cured by her blood? And why her misconduct which causes her father to kill her? He would only be branded a murderer.

In Kabuki, however, it is perfectly all right to have such illogical and unusual incidents happen one after the other, for the attention of the audience is not riveted on the development of the plot or on the psychological development of the characters.

For example, in "Sesshu Gappo-gatsuji" what leads the people to aesthetic joy is the beautiful form of Tamate as she glides to the stage by way of the "hanamichi." With the loud chant of the Joruri the entrance to the "hanamichi" is opened. The eyes of the audience turn in that one direction. The beautifully attired heroine appears slowly on the "hanamichi," glances stealthily about her, and walks gracefully to the gate at the end of the stage. Then violently pounding on the door she pleads to her mother to let her in.

Complete Silence

Till then she has performed in complete silence and has enchanted the audience with her dance and posturing. In short, the audience has been captivated by the beauty of form.

To continue with the play, Tamate then confesses her passionate love for Shuntoku-maru. The dialogue begins with the usual words of a love-lorn, but it is her posturing, following her words, that gives life to the scene.

The audience must not presuppose, of course, that she is merely gesturing to arouse her father's anger. The slightest sign in her that she is merely pretending will spoil the interest of the play. The actor performing Tamate's part moves and acts with his whole self thrown into that moment of the scene, quite oblivious of what has happened or what will happen in the next scene.

Stabbed by her father this frenzied woman suddenly turns out to be "the most virtuous of women." Writhing painfully, she relates her efforts and the suffering she has had to go through and brings the audience to tears. In place of her bright elaborate garment, she is now dressed in a pure white robe. Her long black hair hangs gracefully over it. She looks almost saintly.

Forgetting all that has happened till then, the audience is absorbed in her feeling, her thought, and her fate. Her sorrowful confession and the posturing, giving further effect to the words, penetrate deeply into the audience's hearts.

What Matters

The beautiful form, the lovely movement . . it is these that capture the audience. The psychology of the characters does not matter much. The spectator must not follow the plot logically and try to answer the problem involved in the story by applying the rule of cause and effect. He should appreciate the play with the same attitude with which he looks at paintings and sculpture.

Needless to say, we must not judge the Kabuki plays and the European tragedies and comedies from the same point of view. They should be considered as two separate subjects related to one another merely from the standpoint of drama.

Let us look at the historical difference between these two types of drama. Almost simultaneously with the development of the Japanese play, the medieval plays rose in France and swept through Europe with great popularity. They flourished through the 16th century, and later were divided into two separate fields, the mystery plays and the farce. The former was popular for two hundred years, in which time it made remarkable progress.

In these plays, the plot developed with great speed, and the interest of the whole audience was caught by the changing incidents.

The audience did not stop to appreciate every movement of the characters or the beauty of the scene, but impatiently looked forward to see how the story would end. In this desire to see the result quickly also lay their national characteristic.

Western Taste

In order to suit their taste the plays had to be made logical, the narrative simple and clear, and the various scenes well balanced and closely connected. The plot itself was enough. Stage settings only served to irritate them. Logic and clarity, speed and order—these were the fundamental points of the French plays, and as mentioned before, herein lay the spirit that was to determine the future of the French people.

On the contrary, the Japanese people of about the same period liked to look about and ramble on the way. They liked to muse and be lost in deep contemplation. They contemplated, but their reasoning power was not much used. The joy of a well-ordered reasoning was never theirs. They calmly looked at the scenery around them, and finding a profound harmony in it, enjoyed the quietude to their heart's content. It was this quietude that they loved above all.

They believed that the peaceful state of contemplation was the very source of superb happiness. To them all such motion as incidents, psychological reactions, development, and progress were of no interest. They were born with a national characteristic that was transcendental to all logic.

They were indifferent toward actuality, and were drawn not toward realistic literature but toward the pure and tender poems. Unlike the French, who for a thousand years enjoyed the literature and teachings made for man's everyday life, our ancestors enjoyed themselves by being absorbed in beauteous things.

Two Types of Drama

Subsequent to the No, in which the beauty of form was perfected, two types of drama were born among the masses, one in Yedo and another in the Osaka region.

These differed greatly in the performance as well as in the interest each aroused in the people. In the warrior's role of the Ichikawa style and the lover's role of the Tojuro style was the difference between the hard and the soft, the masculine and the feminine. Whatever might have been the case, they both aimed to appeal to the eye and please the sense of sight.

The costumes were beautiful, and attention was put into the perfection of form. Then there were for beautiful settings with the sliding screens, artistic wall hangings, tea sets, and so forth, and the beautiful accompaniment of koto, samisen, and tsuzumi.

Indeed, the essence of the nation's art of the past centuries was put into the drama. The drama was the imitation of reality, but it was realism greatly idealized and beautified.

It was a poetic work in which the actual world was praised and beautified to intoxicate the people's heart, unlike that of Medieval France in which the faults of the society and men were exposed and satirized.

It is natural that these kabuki dramas of the early period were not literary works in which the plot and the psychology of the characters were given great consideration. In fact, these were most ignored by both the playwright and the actor.

As time progressed, some attention was put into systemizing the plots. However, the parts were separated from the whole, and each part was perfected so that it could give full satisfaction even when seen alone.

47 Ronin

For example, in "The Forty-seven Ronin" the hero of the whole story is not the main character in each act. Although he is so in the fourth act, the fifth and the sixth are domestic plays centered around Kampei. In the seventh act, Okaru and Hiraemon shine above the rest of the characters, and in the ninth act, Tonase and Honzo are the central figures, while Yuranosuke, the hero of the play, hardly takes any part.

Each of these acts are replete in interest and may be seen separately without any knowledge of the former acts.

In the Tokugawa period the Japanese drama developed into Kabuki, the drama for the common people. Efforts were made to broaden and develop each part, attaching interest to each scene (separately) rather than develop the whole play into one continuous story.

It become a drama for the eyes even more than the No, and was gradually estranged from the drama of the former period, which with its close relationship with literature was highly aristocratic.

The masses of all nations love melodrama rich in exciting incidents, for they are more interested in satisfying their senses than in appreciating the deep thoughts implied in the story or in the truths expressed by the characters.

They want fiery action such as murder, suicide, fighting escape, and pursuit. For this reason, the Kabuki of the earlier period was melodramatic, including many of these incidents, and it naturally alienated from literature.

Conclusion

Like the Kabuki of that period, the French drama of the 17th century was far from being literary. The tragic-comedies, the pastoral, and the farce can give no enjoyment when only read. The few who tried to reform this type of drama was given no attention by the actors.

However, after the presentation of Corneilles "Le Cid" in 1636, the French drama suddenly became the highest type of literature and soon gave forth to the perfection of dramatic-poetry, which was not to be enjoyed with the eyes but was to be felt, thought, and appreciated deeply with one's heart.

The drama for the pleasure of the senses came to be looked down as being vulgar, and the standard of the drama was raised to one in which it was appreciated with one's soul. (S[illegible]mon Dazai, in "Kabuki Geijutsu")—Photos By K.B.S.

THE SHIMABARA REBELLION

(Part 5)

Jirozaemon Okazaki, Iyo Harada, Tobei Miwake, and thirteen inferior officers, all retainers of Terazawa Hyogo-no-Kami Katataka, commanded in the castle of Tomioka. These, having placed their large and small guns in position, awaited the approach of the conspirators.

The conspirators, encamped at Honto, held a consultation, and resolved to capture the strong castle of Tomioka, it being unequalled for purposes of defense, and having assembled in it, to carry out their purposes. Shirodaiyu made preparations to take it by strategy.

Accordingly, on the 18th of the 11th month, the Christians, to the number of more than ten thousand, assembled at a place called Shiki, one ri from the castle of Tomioka, and there flung several scores of white banners to the wind, and then boldly drew near. The defenders of the castle saw them from a distance. They could not tell the number of the enemy. From the number of white flags fluttering everywhere in the groves and thickets they appeared innumerable.

The soldiers of the castle, fearing a night attack, donned their armor and prepared their spear-points, and on the morning of the 19th before daylight, more than ten thousand of the conspirators surrounded the castle and began the attack. The soldiers of the castle fired upon them from the loopholes, and more than two hundred of the conspirators were killed in a short time, and the rest withdrew from the attack.

Shirodaiyu Oyano then directed the people to protect themselves with bamboo rods tied in bundles, and ordered them to take doors and use them as shields. The people accordingly tore down the bamboo fences and bound the bamboos in bundles to be used as directed, and on the morning of the 21st of the same month, before daylight, they again approached the castle of Tomioka, shouting as with one voice the following words: "If we die we will ascend to Heaven; if we live we will live in prosperity, and be masters of the castle of Tomioka." Thus, bearing their shields and bundles of bamboos in their hands, they began their attack.

The soldiers in the castle met them at the gate, and boldly resisted them. The villagers, though many were cut down and thrust through, would not withdraw, but climbed over the dead bodies and kept up the attack till the outer wall was taken, and the second wall reached. The leader Shirodaiyu, waving a white flag directed the soldiers, who shouted their song of victory, beat drums, and pressed forward to the attack till the second wall also was taken and only the inner wall remained. The conspirators, elated with success, strove to scale this also, and the inner wall appeared to be in danger.

The soldiers of the castle stood on the defense, and knowing that should such a castle, guarded by soldiers, however few, be taken by farmers, it would be a disgrace to them to be regretted in future ages, they redoubled their efforts to keep back the assailants.

At this juncture Tobei Miwake, commanding in the castle, brought out several hundred fire arrows which he had provided. These, when discharged through the windows, quickly ignited the shields and bamboo bundles of the enemy. A heavy fire from the castle was opened on the farmers, already disconcerted by the fire arrows.

Their spirits then fell, and as they were about to give up the attack, their leader, Shirodaiyu, withdrew them to Karatsu in Shimabara. The villagers of the place afterwards collected in Kamitsura, and the soldiers in Tomioka had a short breathing spell.

Arrival of Imperial Messenger

Though speedy messengers were sent, one after another, some by sea in swift vessels, and some on swift horses by land, and though they hastened day and night, the news of the insurrection did not reach Yedo till the 9th day of the 11th month. When this was heard, Doi Oi-no-Kami, Sakai Sanuki-no-Kami, Matsudaira Izu-no-Kami, Abe Bungo-no-Kami, and all the wise and experienced counselors came into the Shogun's presence and carefully informed him of the matter.

The Shogun Daiju Iyemitsu summoned Naizen-no-sho Itakura and Juzo Ishidani. Naizen-no-sho, as Imperial Messenger, had charge of the matter, and Juzo was reporter. These two men received their instructions, and on the evening of the same day (the 9th) left Yedo for the west. Both these men secretly believed that though the farmers had rebelled, it would not be a serious matter. They supposed that in consequence of laws in force in the dominions of Matsukura Nagato-no-Kami and Terazawa Hyogo-no-Kami the people had rebelled, and the name Christian was given to this

(Continued to Column 7)

THE SHIMABARA REBELLION

(Continued from Column 3)

movement.

They lightly thought that the conspirators, when once they should hear of the Imperial Messenger's arrival, would, without fail, come to meet him, and acknowledge their fault. Not only so, but they did not hurry on the way, and so did not reach the castle of Takagi in Hizen till the 30th of the same month. Shigenori Mondo, son of Naizen-no-sho, a youth of twenty-one years, accompanied his father.

In consequence of the spread of the insurrection, the princes and their sons who, as said before, resided in Yedo, obtained leave of absence, and returned to their countries.

The reporters, Denzo Makino and Tamba Hayashi, came from Funai, in Bungo. Sakakibara Hida-no-Kami and his son came from Nagasaki to Takagi. All these met the Imperial Messenger, and learned from him the Imperial will.

Naizen-no-sho and Juzo, having first consulted together, distributed the forces in various places. The troops of Nabeshima Shinano-no-Kami were sent to Shimabara; those of Arima Tamba-no-Kami and Tachibana Hida-no-Kami were stationed at the castle of Takagi; and those of Terazawa Hyogo-no-Kami and Hosokawa Etchu-no-Kami, at Amakusa. Other princes, having returned from Yedo, led their troops to Amakusa, whereupon the conspirators, speedily embarking in boats, escaped thence to Shimabara.

Hara Castle

Shirodaiyu Oyano assembled the conspirators and said: "It is known that recently, in consequence of our uprising, the Imperial Commissioner has arrived, and consulted with the princes of the west and will attack us with a great force. It is easily seen that, in our present condition, we will speedily be overthrown by the soldiers. Let us then fortify ourselves in a castle, and wage war as long as we can. We number more than ten thousand men, accustomed to use fire-arms. More than this, as we have resolved to sacrifice our lives for the sake of our religion it is not to be supposed that we will be easily overthrown What is your opinion?" he inquired.

They all agreed to his proposals and selected four of their number to superintend the repairing of an old castle (Hara Castle) on a plain in Arima-no-ura. They began work on the first day of the twelfth month, built up the walls and gates, and erected huts. They called the names of the walls as they had formerly been called, namely, the inner, the second and third or outer wall, and took up their respective positions.

Shirodaiyu Oyano with two thousand men, defended the inner wall. Five thousand two hundred men defended the second wall, and three thousand five hundred men defended the outer wall. On the 10th day of the 12th month, twenty thousand strong men, besides women and children who swelled the total to more than thirty-seven thousand persons, set up their banners made of white linen and white paper, and prepared to meet the attacking party.

This castle of Hara (Shimabara) was one in which Shironosuke Matsukura, the father of Naozumi Arima had lived for many years. On two sides was the open sea, the waves of which broke against the perpendicular cliffs, rendering it impossible for a boat to land. The tops of the hill were high and steep, and before the castle was a large swamp.

The whole circumference was more than one hundred cho (about three ri, or seven miles). The entire wall was repaired, loopholes cut out, and innumerable banners were set up. These fluttering in the wind, appeared like a white cloud. Though defended by mere farmers it by no means appeared as if it would be easily taken.

(To Be Continued)

MANCHOU ECONOMY IS METAMORPHOSED

Only Ten Years After Founding Empire Is Now Modern And Industrialized

In the short period of time that has elapsed since the founding of Manchoukuo, the new empire has taken rapid strides in all phases of her national activities.

Ten years ago, at the time of the founding of the empire, Manchoukuo was without any appreciable defense forces. Today, she has a powerful army and a well-equipped waterforce, which is reinforced by an up-to-date air force. What is more remarkable than the speedy completion of her army, navy and air force is her remarkable successes in various lines of modern industry. She has a number of well-equipped motor car and airplane factories and the days are fast approaching when the country will attain a stage of self-sufficiency in airplanes, motor cars and other modern equipment that are indispensable for her national activities as one of the most civilized nations in the world.

The figures to follow speak most eloquently of the marvelous development the new empire has achieved in the short period of time that has passed since its founding ten years ago:—

Figures Showing Development of Manchoukuo's National Strength

Items	10 Year Ago	Latest Figures
National budget	¥110.000.000	¥2.598.000.000
Tax revenue	99.000.000	384.666.000
Customs	52.350.000	120.000.000
Japan's investments in Manchoukuo	57.000.000	1.340.000.000
Registered area of arable land	—	228.530 sq. kilometers
Postoffices (including small offices)	1.600	2.296
Postoffice employes	3.200	12.413
Telephone and telegraph offices	467	1.055
Owners of telephones	35.000	111.680
Radio broadcasting stations	3	17
Owners of radiosets	2.000	454.800
Electric-lights	1.200.000	3.906.347
Houses with running water facilities	80.000	1.060.000
Primary schools	9.000	24.000
Pupils	500.000	2.020.813
Universities	1	18
Students	300	4.960
Copies of national textbooks sold	2.200.000	16.940.000
Opium eaters	1.300.000	620.000
Welfare asylums	—	182.000
Judicial affairs arbitrated	—	25.388
Deposits with banks	¥271.000.000	¥1.859.646.000
Postal savings	203.000	217.854.486
Persons with postal savings	10.600	2.438.007
Amount of savings per person (on an average)	¥10	¥89
Cinema houses	30	190
Visitors to cinema houses	500.000	4.000.000
Bandits	300.000	500
Population	30.000.000	43.000.000

Finance Ministry Is Reorganized

(Continued From Page 6)

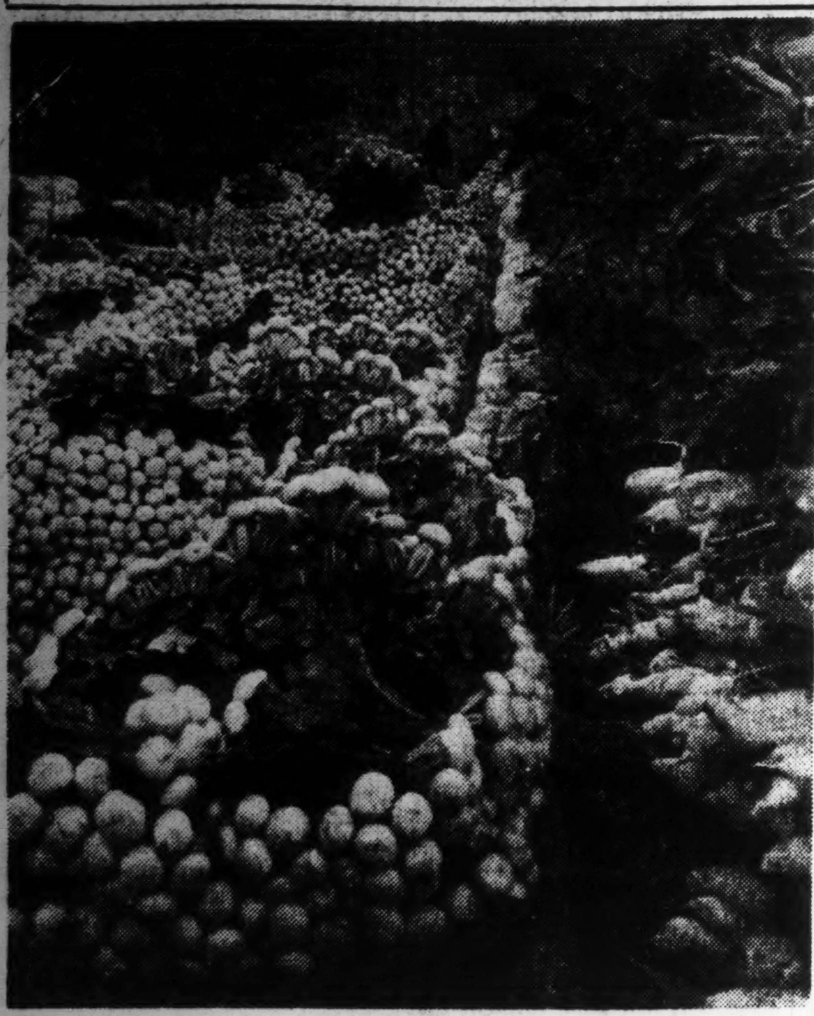
was to comprise the leading bankers who are hard to deal with.

Other Able Officials

The heads of the various sections of the Ministry also include not a few able men such as Hisatsune Sekomizu (Head of the First Section of the General Affairs of Division of the Planning Bureau) Katsumi Maeda (Head of the First Section of the Intendance Bureau), Sadaichiro Morinaga (Head of the Planning Section of the Minister's Secretariate), Bunzo Kubo (Head of the General Affairs Section of the Exchange Bureau), Kiichi Aichi (Head of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Financial Management Bureau), Count Muneakira Date (Head of the Documents Section), Takashi Ihara (Head of the Accounting Control Section of the Companies Department), Viscount Takeshi Watanabe (Head of the Foreign Capital Section of the Exchange Bureau), Viscount Yukitomo Akimoto (Head of the Customs Tariff Section of the Revenue Bureau), Yuhachi Ikeda. (Head of the National Tax Section of the Revenue Bureau).

While they have all proved right-hand men to their respective superiors, special mention is due to Sekomizu, Morinaga and Ihara for their active participation in the first phase of the re-organization of the national economic system. They have jointly drafted all the important financial laws, i.e. the Special Capital Re-adjustment Law (Rinji Shikin Chosei-ho) promulgated in September, 1937, the Ordinance on the Distribution of Companies' Profits and the Loans of Capital (Kaisha Rieki Haito oyobi Shikin Yuzurei) enforced in April, 1939, and some other financial laws.

In for Busy Time



At one of the wholesale vegetable markets. When train-loads arrive to feed the metropolitan population, grocers rush to get their shares and the scene becomes one of brisk activity. Radishes and turnips are some of the best material for hot weather cookery.

MACHINERY AGENCY WILL AID INDUSTRY

Control Association Now Working Busily for Welfare of Member Factories

Following its formation in January this year, the Industrial Machinery Control Association started positive activities in April, the first month of the 1942 fiscal year. The Chugai Shogyo gives an outline of the mission of this association, and the article in brief is given below:

"As a result of the second-stage designation by the competent authorities, the Industrial Machinery Control Association has a membership totalling over 700 factories. This membership is likely to increase after the third-stage designation, now being contemplated by the authorities, goes into effect. In view, therefore, of the large variety of machines to be handled by the association, a good deal of labor is required for checking the purposes for which the machines are in operation.

"With the object of accelerating its functions, the association is expected to open branch offices in Osaka and Kyushu. At the same time, the association will maintain close relations with the already existing industrial unions and other control agencies as well as the member factories so as to facilitate proper utilization of any equipment available for the common welfare of the various industrialists.

"In order to collect enough material for occasional references, the association conducted investigations into the existing state of equipment, assets, labor and production of all the member factories as of April 1.

Three Classifications

"Raw materials required for the member factories are classified by the association into three major items, namely iron, non-metals and subsidiary materials. With regard to iron and steel, the association proceeded with the adjustment of quota tickets that remained to be delivered prior to the commencement of the new fiscal year in April this year. According to the schedule for iron and steel deliveries for the first quarter of the 1942 fiscal year, these tickets are not valid from April onwards. For fear, however, of hampering the production of machines by the member factories, the association approved the prolonged validity of the tickets where absolutely necessary.

"Non-metals handled by the association are classified into electrolytic copper, plate copper, tin, lead and antimony. In conformity with the State policy of popularizing technical secrets hitherto held by some factories, the association has organized a committee of technical experts, who, in the eight departments simultaneously created under the committee, are engaged in the examination of steam engines, internal combustion engines, mining machines, tin making machines, chemical instruments, wind and water power generators and other machines. They are also entrusted with the study of problems in connection with the following items:

"Standardization of machinery and parts, improvement of quality, establishment of basic rules for choice of raw materials, promotion of technique, substitute materials, heat-proof, acid-proof and alkali-proof materials, standardization of machines, joint designing, consultation about technical knowledge.

"It is understood that the association is now working on a comprehensive draft of rules for the execution of its mission including the classification of products, proper measures in connection with the resources of labor, fuel and power. There is reason to anticipate that this association will render meritorious services in the future."

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's closing prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	130.90	— 0.60
N.Y.K., new (short-term)	94.60	— 0.30
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	98.90	— 0.70
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.00	+ 0.05

Fifty Years of Japan 1890-1942

(Continued from Page 6)

what you wanted, you had to beg one of the disengaged bantos (clerks). To indicate and if your look met with his approval he would presently cause the said article to be produced by one of the numerous imps constantly on the run between the shop front and the mysterious back rooms. The purchase of commodities in those days was a matter of ceremony conducted on the basis of personal dignity, not on "business basis," as it is called nowadays. Shops on Ginza were the first to adopt the show-window plan, and many people called it low and vulgar. But country bumpkins found it convenient to buy their "presents from Tokyo" there, for they were so near Shimbashi where Tokyo's central station stood.

Traffic accidents naturally were rare; they never happened unless it was the horse which went down foaming at the mouth in protest against the conductor's too frequent lashing, or a collision between one rikishaman and another, or between rikishman and wayfarer. Quarrels and fighting were frequently witnessed. Very brave and quick of action were the rikishmen, some of them being "soshi" (political roughs) in disguise, ready to protect their patrons with might and main. They liked to run races with one another, and so were apt to brush against other runners or walkers, and the question as to who was to blame had to be settled often by fisticuffs. It involved about the same amount of risks—whether they were running at top speed or fighting.

Upon the whole, the face of Tokyo, 50 years ago, was very quiet. Vast and various are the changes which have come over it since then, it is a fair bet that if I had gone to sleep then and awoke this morning, I could somehow pick my way about and get to Ueno, Asakusa or Kudan, without troubling a policeman.

Bill Clearings

September 14
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	191.836	40.928
Balance	95.732	22.185

FURTHER BIG JUMPS SEEN ON SPOT MART

In Short and Long-Term Sections, However, Many Wares Turn a Shade Easier

The upward swing was checked by slight slips of cotton and rayon wares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange yesterday, and following these wares the rest turned a shade easier.

In the long-term section, for instance, Kanebo Spinning, Teikoku Rayon and textile industrials lost around ¥1.00 each, whereas Kanegafuchi Industrial, Hitachi Works and Tokyo Wire Rope registered moderate gains.

The short-term section was likewise sluggish, and slight losses were sustained by the bourse issue and a few others.

In contrast to the lack of animation in the long-term and short-term sections, the spot market continued to stage continuous scene of festivity with numerous wares going ahead briskly. Electro-Metallurgy jumped up ¥4.00 at one bound, Hitachi Works, new ¥1.50 Yokohama Exchange ¥1.30, Japan Typewriter ¥2.00, Japan Special Steel, Tokyo Can Manufacturing, Toyo Whaling and Kawanami Shipbuilding ¥1.00 each.

Monday's closing prices of the key wares in the short-term section were: Tokyo Exchange new ¥130.00, N.Y.K. ¥110.50, its new ¥94.60, Kanebo Spinning, new ¥99.30, S.M.R. ¥73.40 and Mitsubishi Heavy Industrial ¥89.30.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's latest prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

	—Delivery—		
	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
First Section			
Kanebo Spinning (50)	151.8	152.8	153.9
Do. new (12½)	99.9	100.1	100.6
Teikoku Rayon (50)	96.5	....	96.0
Kanegafuchi Ind. (50)	66.0	66.3	66.1
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	111.2	....	111.0
Do. new (37½)	94.9	95.0	94.6
O. S. K. (50)	100.5	101.0	102.2
Uraga Shipbuilding	00.9	91.1	92.3
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	105.2	105.9	104.6
Third Section			
S. M. R. (50)	73.6	....	73.7
Do. new (12½)			50.9
M'bishi Elec. Mach. (50)	146.5	145.1	145.3
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	....		68.9
Japan Beer (50)		....	....
Tropical Ind. (42½)	....	45.8	....
Sumatra Dev., new (37½)	50.1	50.1	....
Asahi Glass (50)	134.8	135.5	135.6
Toa Tobacco (50)	97.3	97.3	97.2

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	131.3	1.5	0.2	130.9
N. Y. K. old	110.6	1.4	0.1	110.5
Do. new	95.0	5.0	4.3	94.6
Kanebo Spin.		152.0	1.7	....
Do. new	99.4	9.5	8.9	99.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	83.5	3.8	2.5	83.0
Osaka Stock. new	70.5	0.5	69.8	70.3
Japan Steel Tube	66.9	6.9	6.3	66.9
Japan Oil	77.5	7.7	7.3	77.4
S. M. R.	73.2	3.5	3.2	73.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	89.5	9.6	9.2	89.3
Toyo Rayon, new	66.0	6.0	5.3	65.5
Japan Beer. new	51.8	1.9	1.6	51.6
Nichiro Fishery	83.9	4.3	3.8	83.8
Japan Fishery. new	63.2	3.2	3.0	63.0
Japan Sugar. new	73.9	....	....	....
Japan Mining	57.2	7.3	6.5	56.6
Manchou Ind.	57.7	7.7	7.4	57.5

AREA UNDER FOOD CROPS IS INCREASING RAPIDLY

Expansion of areas allotted to the cultivation of rice, wheat and other cereals are of prominent importance to any nation during wartime, and it must be carried out at any cost, as a rule, preceded by rationalization of all agricultural crops. In this connection, the Agricultural Administration Association in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, is conducting a careful study, says the Chugai.

Special efforts are being made to accelerate the expansion of the paddy-fields through establishment of a more rational price for rice, considering the real cost of production. At the same time, ample attention is given to the adjustment of the price of wheat which is second in importance only to rice as Japan's staple foodstuff.

There is no apparent change in the area under wheat since last autumn. If any, there is a substantial increase, because the area left uncultivated between any two wheat fields is not taken into account this year, whereas up to last year they were added in as part of the wheat fields.

The Dai-Ichi Ginko, Ltd.
(Formerly The First National Bank)
(ESTABLISHED 1873)
CAPITAL (Paid up) ¥57,500,000
RESERVE ¥89,500,000
A Complete Banking Service
Head Office: Tokyo
BRANCHES:
Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe, Osaka, Kyoto and other principal cities at home; Seoul, Fusan in Korea, Dairen in Manchuria.
Correspondents:—All important places at home and abroad.

BIG BUSINESS PUSHERS

From Politics to Business Has Been the Big Turn in Career of Naka Funada, a Director of Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry

It was on the victory day in celebration of the fall of Singapore. In the directors' room of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry located near the Imperial Piazza, Naka Funada, expressing deep emotion at the achievements of the Imperial Forces, told a reporter of the magazine "Diamond":

"On this felicitous occasion I cannot help looking back on conditions prevailing at the time of the Russo-Japanese War. What a height of greatness has our country attained. The strongest strategical base which the enemy had vaunted as impregnable as the pivotal center of his encirclement front against Japan was reduced after only a week of siege.

"This, of course, was rendered possible by the August Virtues of the Imperial Throne. As the same time we never be too grateful to our Imperial Forces for their gallantry and sacrifice. At the same time, we the people behind the guns must renew our determination to fight to a finish in the teeth of all hardships and privations."

Outside the windows an endless procession comprising all classes of citizens who turned out to celebrate the victory was streaming past toward the Imperial Piazza.

Mr. Funada, an economist, is of political extraction, the reporter explains, adding that not only is he a member of the Diet returned from the first constituency of Tochigi Prefecture, but the first step taken by him toward success in life was when he was appointed secretary to Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai who headed the last great party Government.

Becomes Throne-Aid Man

On the formation of the first Konoe Cabinet, he was appointed director of the Bureau of Legislation to become a propelling force for the establishment of a semi-wartime structure. Later, on the birth of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, he was appointed director of internal affairs and was looked upon, together with Shigeyoshi Matsunae, director of general affairs, as two stars of the Association.

In the course of the first session of the Central Cooperative Council Mr. Funada has occasion to discuss with Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the subject of the Constitution, which brought them together in close friendship. When the Imperial Rule Assistance Association was reorganized, Mr. Funada took the present post at the earnest instance of President Fujiyama, who had been greatly attracted by the former's personality. His experiences and ability were no doubt highly valued by the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which was then at an important cross-road in relation to wartime controlled economy.

Spirited Albeit Solemn

In private life he is said to be austerity itself and in manners and appearance he is a polished gentleman. In case of emergency, however, this gentleman displays high spirits and much energy. An idealist full of enthusiasm, he was an ardent advocate for the conclusion of the Tripartite Alliance.

Here the scene of the reporter's tale again returns to the director's room of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Asked what providence economists who aim at the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere should have, Mr. Funada replied, "We should enlarge the mind. Although saving on consumption is certainly important, future economy will call for positive production increase putting all necessary materials into use liberally. A change not for contracted economy but for expanded and progressive economy is necessary."

E. ASIA ECONOMIC MEET SCHEDULED FOR 3 DAYS

The 1942 session of the East Asia Economic Round-table Conference is scheduled to be held in Tokyo for three days, starting November 26, it was revealed Friday, says Domei.

The forthcoming parley will be attended by representatives of economic circles in Japan, Manchoukuo China and Mengchiang, as well as those from other parts of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The conference reportedly will concern itself chiefly with the discussion of economic measures regarding the reconstruction of Greater East Asia.

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STAPLE FOODSTUFFS FOR SPHERE SECURE

Self-Sufficiency Plan of Gov't Now Firmly Established in Various Places

The supply and demand of staple foodstuffs within the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere has been satisfactorily adjusted under the close supervision of the Japanese Military and Government authorities, according to the Nichi Nichi.

A self-sufficiency plan has been enforced and firmly established in various countries in the south while the food supply policy of the entire Co-Prosperity Sphere is being planned by Japan, it was revealed.

Furthermore, an agreement has been concluded among Japan, French Indo-China and Thailand to supply rice to Japan.

The self-sufficiency of Manchoukuo has been practically established while the exchange of grains with other countries will be carried out as originally planned.

Food production in North China has been greatly increased; population pressure of over-congested areas of Hongkong and Shanghai has been relieved and the import of necessary foreign rice is being secured by the Japanese authorities.

As for French Indo-China and Thailand, agreements have been concluded to secure all surplus food products for Japan while a similar arrangement is being negotiated with Burma.

General food production in Malaya has been greatly increased under the direction of the Japanese Military Administration, while in the East Indies there are abundant stores of foodstuffs which were left by the former Dutch Administration before the Japanese occupation. The Philippine's production and distribution of foodstuffs are being managed by a grain company under military direction.

With these positive measures for increasing the production of rice and other important foodstuffs, the economic life of the people in the occupied areas has been remarkably raised, the journal stated, adding that the favorable prospect of rice crops in different producing centers in the Co-Prosperity Sphere, including Japan, will contribute greatly to the promotion of economic stability in the Southern Regions.

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The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

(YOKOHAMA SHOKIN GINKO)

125TH HALF-YEARLY ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

10th September, 1942

Capital Subscribed & Fully Paid ... ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥147,150,000

President
TOSHIKATA OKUBO
Vice-Presidents
Hideshige Kashiwagi
Shoji Arakawa
Directors
Toshikata Okubo
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Kenji Kodama
Chotaro Arima
Jukichi Okada
Hideshige Kashiwagi
Baron Ichizaemon Morimura
Daisuke Nohara
Kazuo Nishi
Shinsaku Asada

Report to the Shareholders

Gentlemen:—

The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Bank, and of the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year, ending the 30th June, 1942.

The Profit of the Bank for the past Half-Year, after providing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills, etc. shows Yen 22,032,586.41 inclusive of Yen 14,776,167.38 brought forward from last Account.

The Directors propose that Yen 1,250,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent, per annum, which will absorb Yen 5,000,000.000.

The Balance, Yen 15,647,586.41 will be carried forward to the credit of next Account.

TOSHIKATA OKUBO,
Chairman

Head Office, Yokohama,
10th September, 1942

GENERAL BALANCE,

30th June, 1942

LIABILITIES

Capital	100,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	145,900,000.00
Reserve for Doubtful Debts	3,103,542.57
Notes in Circulation	198,426.95
Deposits (Current, Fixed, etc.)	3,726,414,158.24
Bills Payable, Bills Re-discounted, Acceptance and other Sums due by the Bank	405,418,080.79
Dividends Unclaimed	13,455.00
Balance or Profit & Loss brought forward from last Account	14,776,167.38
Net Profit for the past Half-Year	7,256,419.03
Yen	4,403,080,249.96

ASSETS

Cash Account:—		
In Hand	412,815,755.14	
At Bankers	351,183,952.24	763,999,707.38
Investment in Public Securities and Debentures		1,101,359,334.32
Bills Discounted, Loans, Advances, etc.		1,990,678,802.31
Bills Receivable and other sums due to the Bank		519,814,419.05
Bullion and Foreign Money		8,312,200.11
Bank's Premises, Properties, Funitures, etc.		18,915,786.79
	Yen	4,403,080,249.96

Profit and Loss Account

Dr.

To Reserve Fund	1,250,000.00
To Dividend—Yen 5.00 per Share for 1,000,000 Shares	5,000,000.00
Bonuses to Directors and Auditors	135,000.00
To Balance carried forward to next Account	15,647,586.41
Yen	22,032,586.41

Cr.

By Balance brought forward 31st December, 1941	14,776,167.38
By Net Profit for the Half-Year ending 30th June, 1942 (After making Provision for Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills, etc.)	7,256,419.03
Yen	22,032,586.41

We have examined the above Accounts in detail, comparing them with the Books and Vouchers of the Bank and the Returns from the Branches, and have found them correct. We have further verified the Securities, etc., of the Bank, and also those held on account of Loans, Advances, etc., and have found them all to be in accordance with the Books and Accounts of the Bank.

Auditors
MARQUIS NAKAHIRO IKEDA
AIKICHI ITO
MIYAMATSU MITSUYA
KIKUZO TAKEOKA

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TOKYO, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1942

Manchoukuo's Tenth Anniversary

Today marks the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo. This important historical occasion is being observed in that country with impressive ceremonies to attend which have come numerous prominent representatives from Japan as well as from many other friendly countries of both Asia and Europe. The elaborate celebration and the marked international attention which the occasion is calling forth are well deserved, for the first decade of Manchoukuo's history has established an enviable record unmatched in the annals of any other country in the world.

A little more than ten years ago, Manchuria was a misruled frontier outpost of China. A ruthless local military dynasty only one generation removed from open banditry arbitrarily exploited the country. In addition, international political intrigue made the unhappy land a victim of foreign imperialistic infiltration which bored through the very pillars of the country to the detriment of the actual inhabitants. Manchuria of a decade ago was a typical example of domestic misrule and foreign exploitation.

But today, in place of that miserable picture stands the Empire of Manchoukuo. Founded by and for the people who actually inhabit that land, and aided in its first steps by the Japanese who extended it unstinted support, this new nation has come into existence which in a single decade has come to surpass the fondest hopes of those who first envisioned its possibilities.

The magnitude of the success of this new nation is all the more striking in view of the gloomy and unfriendly predictions of its future prospects made at the time of its founding by that part of the world which was under Anglo-American influence. The results which are apparent today must confound and astound these Anglo-American critics whose judgment of Manchurian affairs was as faulty as their judgment of all other aspects of East Asiatic affairs, as the War of Greater East Asia is so dramatically demonstrating.

The most significant achievements of any nation are necessarily to be found in the intangible factors which defy statistics and charts. But even in the realm of these more readily discernible superficial factors the achievements are impressive enough. To quote just a few figures, one can note that within the past decade in Manchoukuo, the state budget has increased from ¥110,000,000 to ¥2,598,000,000, the tax revenues from ¥99,000,000 to ¥384,600,000, the customs revenue from ¥52,350,000 to ¥120,000,000, Japanese industrial investments there from ¥1,750,000,000 to ¥7,150,000,000, bank deposits from ¥871,000,000 to ¥1,859,646,000, postal savings from ¥203,000 to ¥217,854,000, number of primary schools from 9,000 with 500,000 pupils to 24,000 with 2,000,000 pupils, number of universities from 1 with 300 students to 18 with 4,960 students, number of motion picture theaters from 30 to 190, and so on ad infinitum. The only item which shows a marked reduction is in the number of bandits, dropping from the prodigious number of 300,000 to a paltry 500. The impressive metropolitan capital of Hsinking which has sprung up from the prairie beyond the old town of Changchun is indeed symbolic of the development which has taken place in all phases of Manchoukuoan life.

It goes without saying that much of the secret of the phenomenal success which the new Empire of Manchoukuo has experienced is to be found in the harmonious cooperation of the five races inhabiting that land who have been enabled to work effectively together under the present administration for the first time in history. Another factor in the success has been the technical aid and guidance which the Japanese have so generously contributed to this neighbor and cousin state as exemplified in the setting up and executing of the 26-point Five Year Plan of systematic economic development which has just been completed and the second Five Year Plan which has been inaugurated. The close and intimate cooperation between the two nations of Japan and Manchoukuo has proved to be an element of strength advantageous to both.

But most important of all the factors which have contributed to the successful completion of the first ten years of the history of Manchoukuo is the fact that for the first time under the present government the destiny of the country is being worked out in accordance with Asiatic principles for the sole benefit of the actual inhabitants of that country. The days of exploitation at the hands of Western imperialists and of misrule under irresponsible usurpers are over. A beneficent rule under an Imperial Sovereign who holds sway in accordance with the moral principles of "Wodo" taught by the sages of old and followed by all the great rulers of Oriental history assures the soundness of the present regime. The spiritual harmony which emanates from this fundamental moral basis is the root cause of the success of Manchoukuo.

The present War of Greater East Asia has only served to emphasize more than ever the importance of Manchoukuo's success. The close cooperation between Japan and Manchoukuo has enabled both nations to withstand the stresses of war more effectively than either of them could have done alone, and by the same token both will gain correspondingly from the improvements in this part of the world which are being wrought by the war. The mutual advantages accruing to both countries as the result of their close association also sets an example which, with natural local variations, can well serve as an inspiration for the entire Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. It is a constant reminder of how Asiatic nations, freed from the debilitating influence of Anglo-American exploitation, can aid each other and through this mutual cooperation achieve heights of happiness and prosperity beyond the powers of any one nation to achieve alone.

Hence it is that on this occasion of the tenth anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, it is not in Manchoukuo alone but in Japan and in all the rest of the world wherever progressive nations working for a New World Order can be found, that widespread celebrations and congratulations are in order. The phenomenal success of the first decade of Manchoukuoan history is not only a cause for rejoicing in Manchoukuo alone but may well be the harbinger of a New World Order which will bring justice and prosperity to extensive regions far beyond the celebrants who are gathered today in Hsinking.

Comment on Conduct

Here we discern the most cogent precept in the code of the samurai. Nothing is more loathsome to him than underhand dealings and crooked undertakings. The conception of Rectitude may be erroneous—it may be narrow. A well-known bushi defines it as a power of resolution—"Rectitude is the power of deciding upon a certain course of conduct in accordance with reason, without wavering—to die when it is right to die, to strike when to strike is right." Another speaks of it in the following terms: "Rectitude is the bone that gives firmness and stature. As without bones the head cannot rest on the top of the spine, nor hands move nor feet stand, so without rectitude neither talent nor learning can make of a human frame a samurai. With it the lack of accomplishments is as nothing." Mencius calls Benevolence man's mind, and Rectitude or Righteousness his path. "How lamentable," he exclaims, "is it to neglect the path and not pursue it, to lose the mind and not know to seek it again! When men's fowls and dogs are lost, they know to seek for them again, but they lose their mind and do not know to seek for it." Have we not here "as in a glass darkly" a parable propounded three hundred years later in another clime and by a greater Teacher, Who called Himself the Way of Righteousness, through whom the lost could be found? But I stray from my point. Righteousness, according to Mencius, is a straight and narrow path which a man ought to take to regain the lost paradise. (Extract from Bushido, The Soul of Japan by Inazo Nitobe)

Giri or Right Reason

In times when cunning artifice was liable to pass for military tact and downright falsehood for ruse de guerre, this manly virtue, frank and honest, was a jewel that shone the brightest and was most highly praised. Rectitude is a twin brother to Valor, another martial virtue. But before proceeding to speak of Valor, let me linger a little while on what I may term a derivation from Rectitude, which, at first deviating slightly from its original, became more and more removed from it, until its meaning was perverted in the popular acceptance. I speak of Gi-ri, literally the Right Reason, but which came in time to mean a vague sense of duty which public opinion expects an incumbent to fulfil. In its original and unalloyed sense, it meant duty, pure and simple—hence, we speak of the Giri we owe to parents, to superiors, to inferiors, to society at large, and so forth. In these instances Giri is duty; for what else is duty than what Right Reason demands and commands us to do? Should not Right Reason be our categorical imperative? (Extract from Bushido, The Soul of Japan by Inazo Nitobe)

A Year Ago Today

September 15, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times and Advertiser

Strong German forces penetrated the front fortifications of Leningrad and are closing in the encirclement of the city despite fierce resistance of the Soviet defenders . According to captured Soviet troops from the Leningrad sector, important buildings and strategic points were being blown up in the city.

ADMINISTRATIVE SIMPLIFICATION EFFECTED IN FINANCE MINISTRY

Short Biographical Sketches Given of Most Promising Men Working Under Kaya

By YOSHIO TAKATA
(From the Sozo)

Everything so far undertaken by Premier Tojo has been speedily put into execution. The proposed simplification of administration is going on without a hitch, reflecting the Premier's political genius. His Cabinet has been making it a rule to carry out speedily whatever plan he has announced to the nation. It had been considered problematic whether the proposed simplification of administration will be achieved. The Konoe Cabinet, predecessor to the present Cabinet, often discussed the possibility of cleansing the Augean stables in the officialdom, to say nothing of the simplification of administration, but it had not been materialized in spite of the confidence the general public placed in him.

The Premier has, however, proved perspicacious equally in politics and in military operation. First of all, he decided on a 30 per cent reduction in the number of the "Chokunin" class officials, applicable simultaneously to all the Ministries. This step made a reorganization of every Ministry inevitable, thereby paving the way for the establishment of a new official structure, which is, in fact, the primary objective of the simplification of administration.

Was Difficult Task

As may be seen from the decision arrived at in the recent Cabinet Council which was made known on July 28, the re-organization plan for every Ministry seems to have involved a good deal of brain-racking, this being particularly the case with the Finance Ministry.

In this connection, it is necessary to refer to the characteristics of this Ministry, Prudence and unpretentiousness are the outstanding characteristic features of the Finance Ministry. They must be due to the fact that whatever the Ministry does has, more or less, a repercussion on the general money market in East Asia, as well as on the domestic financial circles. Indeed, the way the officials of this Ministry perform their duties is in striking contrast to the manner in which the officials of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry do their work, the latter being fond of show. The announced reorganization of the Ministry was really a considerable surprise to the general public. Finance Minister Kaya, Vice-Minister Taniguchi, and other leading officials of the Ministry, in the strictest secrecy, discussed the relative plan and decided on a large-scale reorganization, which comprised the creation of a General Affairs Bureau, amalgamation of the Companies Department and the Financial Management Bureau (Rizai-kyoku), the absorption of the Foreign Capital Section of the Financial Management Bureau by the Foreign Capital Bureau to be newly created (the present Exchange Bureau), and the taking into the Ministry of the Deposit Department, the National Savings Encouragement Bureau and the Building-Repairs Administration Bureau (Eizen Kanzai-kyoku) which have so far been outside the Ministry. The reorganization has affected one Department and five Bureaus out of the eleven Departments of which the Ministry has so far consisted. It plans a remarkable improvement of the State's financial administration through the consolidation of the Ministry.

Rational Kaya Administration

The Ministry's plan is rational through and through. It manifests nothing pretentious or strained—a reflection of the characters of the Finance Minister and the Vice-Minister, who are both amicable and rich in common sense and never to anything before the time is ripe for it. The creation of the General Affairs Bureau represents no new idea, the Commerce and Industry Ministry having set up a similar office long since. It is none the less noteworthy that the Finance Ministry has been so re-organized that it is now in a position to perform its duties as a Finance Ministry for the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The Accounting Department and the Exchange Bureau of the Finance Ministry were both set up in response to a change in circumstances, so that they have long appeared to ill fit into the general constitution of the Ministry, but with the creation of the General Affairs Bureau, this defect of the Ministry will be remedied. Financial administration is an essential portion of the functions of the Ministry. It has become intricate and many-sided owing to a tremendous change in the international situation. It is in view of this situation that the amalgamation of the Companies Department and the Financial Management Bureau (Rizai-kyoku) into a new Bureau which may be named the Financial Bureau (assumed name) has been decided on. It is due to nothing but the proposed simplification of administrative business that the Offices outside the Ministry already referred to have been taken into its organization.

Personnel of Ministry

It appears that prudence will govern the Ministry's simplification of business, reflecting its traditional character. The re-organization of its mechanism and the details of the re-shuffle of the personnel will be completed by October 1st. Following the re-organization, the Ministry will be confronted with the necessity of an intelligent re-shuffle of its officials so as to make it possible for the Ministry to cope with the great increase in its business consequent upon the presonnel reduction by making the best possible use of the remaining staff. The Premier says that a hundred re-organizations will do no good unless the right men are put in the right places. The university men the Finance Ministry is employing are all cum laude graduates. In fact, it is, a concentration of talents.

Certainly, there must be many among them who would prove a good finance-minister, if favored by fortune. It is arousing much interest what talents will be appointed to what positions—how the personnel of the Ministry will be reshuffled. At any rate, the public is impatiently awaiting the result of th proposed reshuffle. It has been a virtually invariable practice of the Ministry to give a promotion to its officials in the order of priority; that is why promotion by selection has been rare in it. Topnotch leaders of the Finance Ministry include such men as Director of the Exchange Bureau Haraguchi, Director of the Bank Bureau Yamagiwa, Vice-Director of the National Savings Encouragement Bureau Ujinaga and Director of the Companies Department Tanaka.

Promising Men

Other promising officials of the Finance Ministry include:

Koshiro Ueki: He has been appointed Director of the Revenue Bureau, a position which is generally considered as a stepping-stone to the portfolio of Finance. His appointment to this important position is testimony that his ability has been recognized by the Ministry. He has taken part in the compilation of the huge war-time budget estimates. He graduated from the Imperial University in 1925, and after taking charge of several provincial tax-offices for 6 years, entered the Revenue Bureau in the 8th year of the Showa Era and has since been connected with budget-compilation. He is a man of determined character and unusual enthusiasm.

Masamichi Yamagiwa: He is one of the Taisho 14 Group. His present position is as Director of the Bank Bureau. Only one year having elapsed since his appointment to this position, he is still an unknown quality as director of this particular bureau. He was sent to New York as financial commissioner in 1924 where he stayed until 1930, when, on returning home, he was appointed Head of the Takasaki Tax Office, and in 1934 he was appointed to the Finance Ministry as bank-inspector; in 1938, he was transferred to the Planning Bureau as examiner; in June of the same year he returned to the Finance Ministry and took charge of the Special Bank Section ("Tokugin-ka"); in 1940 he was appointed Head of the Documents Section, and promoted to his present position in December of the same year. His duties so far having largely been connected with the money market and banking business, his knowledge of financial matters is dependable. He is sociable with a winning appearance. The first work he set his hand on as Director of the Bank Bureau has been the organization of the Financial Control Association ("Kinyu Tosei-kai"). Financial control is an extremely delicate task. Whenever the Government intended to extend its controlling hand to banking circles, a loud warning has been set up by the latter to the effect that the banking business is delicate, and if unintelligently tampered with, the entire credit system will collapse. That is why the Government has not dared as yet to take a drastic measure in controlling our financial world.

However, financial control cannot be deferred indefinitely at the present moment when the perfection of national defense is to be speeded up. Hence it has been made the basis of the proposed planning economy. Effective financial control is pre-requisite to expansion of the productivity of our industry. The maintenance of an adequate supply of raw materials and labor as well as proper regulation of the money market are indispensable to a rapid yet steady increase in productivity, especially in the present crucial time. Seeing that the necessity of a strong financial control has been generally recognized, he set up the Financial Control Association—an undertaking which involved the exercise of tact and diplomacy, as it

(Continued on Page 5)

FIFTY YEARS OF JAPAN 1890-1942

The Face of Tokyo

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

IV

In Shiba Park half a century ago you beheld the same gigantic temple-gate and the no less magnificent Zojoji edifice. Its sequestered grave yards, its wooded walks and labyrinthine alleys were all unmistakably there. But it formed the fringe of the city, even as Uyeno and Asakusa did. Today it is in the heart of Tokyo, jammed in amid the roar and dust of metropolitan life. The capital has been expanding and spreading out in every direction.

By the way, these three "parks"—Uyeno, Shiba and Asakusa—are the only notable existing monuments of the 250 years of Tokugawa regime, or of the so-called Yedo days. The former two are the burial grounds in which the remains of Shoguns and their wives repose, and the third is the site of the popular temple which was donated by one of them. By no means meager, they seem to be altogether too little or insignificant as reminders of the once almighty Tokugawa Shogunate, when you think of the length of time passed and of the countless millions of lives that had gone through that period, each man perhaps building his own little Castle in Spain. But you will rightly observe that the heritages of the past may not be confined to parks, temples and burial grounds.

Other Landmarks

A few more unchanged landmarks may be noted. The Sengakuji, or the mouldy little tombs of Forty Seven Ronin are in the same condition of honorable decay as ever before. The picture of them printed in Yedo days may easily pass as the latest portrait of the scene we all know so well. The story itself is always fresh. There is a tendency, however, of putting it in a new garb, evidently in keeping with the thought of the new era, which is like the reconstruction of old monuments in a new style; it may be a good or a bad thing according to the light in which you look at it.

The Ginza was then as big a street of Tokyo as it is. But the Ginza saunterers, so called, had not as yet evolved. It was the first street to be made after a Western model, with the middle road for vehicular traffic and the paved sideways for pedestrians. Because of the bricks with which the sidepaths were paved the Ginza was dabbed "Renga," bricks—and many "Western-minded" folk went there to buy "tobutsu" (foreign-style things). But to walk up and down the paved Renga, idly looking at the shops and at fellow-pedestrians as a distinctive mode of wasting time was a development of later years.

Down the center of the road passed double lines of horse-tramcar rails, which starting somewhere near Shimbashi, went straight to Sudacho, then turning right, went on to Uyeno and Asakusa, emerging at Honcho to re-join the outgoing track. That was the only horse-drawn railway service in Tokyo, probably in Japan. Those horse-trams went very fast—so fast indeed that they often outstripped rikisha runners, but were always beaten by cyclists.

Carriage

Besides, there was occasionally seen a carriage and pair—the aristocratic mode of locomotion which only Cabinet Ministers, Generals and Admirals affected. It was such a badge of high official dignity that businessmen, be they ever so rich, apparently had the self-abasement to refrain from it. The late Baron Zenjiro Yasuda, founder of the present Yasuda house, was often seen going about in a small four-wheeled gig, driving the horse himself, with a betto perched behind him or running ahead in case trouble happened. It was evidently a via media between the patrician rikisha and the lordly carriage and pair. These were the sum total of the vehicles that passed the Ginza, but except the rikisha and the horse tram, they were rarely seen. You turned round if a carriage or a bicycle passed as you did when a beautiful woman or an actor passed. Actors in those days were adored and worshipped, which was rather unaccountable considering the terrible odium that had been attached to their name till only a short time before.

Thus you can imagine the street life on the Ginza, or, for that matter, in Tokyo, was leisurely. You walked from Sudacho to Ginza reading the latest novel by Fukuchi Gen-ichiro, or essay by Fukuzawa Yukichi or Tokutomi Soho without running into or being run into by any person. There was very little to distract your attention, aesthetic or otherwise; for the shop windows and window-dressing were not as yet invented, not even in America. It was often very hard, impossible sometimes, to tell by their outward appearances what line of business the shops dealt in. The confectionery was not to be distinguished from a dry-goods store, a post office or an iron monger's.

The more famous or the older the shops the less identifiable they were; they apparently took pride in looking as if they were just "ordinary" houses. Eitaro, the confectioner, close by Nihonbashi was almost invisible from outside. I wonder if it is still there or as conservative in its business methods. Ninben, the dried-bonito seller, the most famous of its kind in Tokyo—you had to pass it several times before you recognized it. And all the good shopkeepers put their goods somewhere in the back room instead of poking them under the noses of passers-by. Daimaru, Shirokiya, Matsuzakaya, Echigoya and all other big and famous shops kept not a stock of merchandise within view of would-be purchasers

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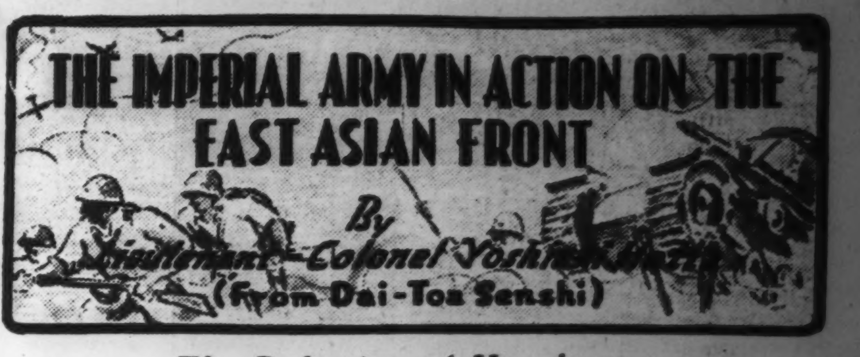
THE IMPERIAL ARMY IN ACTION ON THE EAST ASIAN FRONT
By
Lieutenant-Colonel
(From Dai-Toa Senshi)

The Reduction of Hongkong

Hongkong, the British bastion in Southeastern China, capitulated to the Imperial Forces on Christmas eve of 1941. The island fortress was well protected with the rugged mountains and formidable fortifications on the Kowloon Peninsula. Yet the island wrested from the Chinese after the Opium War in 1842 was reduced in a short period of 18 days after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

It was early in the morning of December 8, 1941 when the Imperial Forces concentrated at Shumchun suddenly received an order to advance. The crack units of Lieutenant-General Takashi Sakai's attack force immediately went into action and in the pitch dark of the night crept silently across the border. The utterly confused enemy patrol and advance units offered little resistance and our advancing forces reached the area near Taimaoshen during the first day of the attack.

The terrain in this sector was extremely rugged. To capture the enemy's front line headquarters only 500 meters above sea level our units took eight hours to scale the cliffs on a rope ladder. Whether it takes eight hours or even 10 hours it was a most difficult natural barrier for anyone to overcome. But our men scaled the cliffs with a dexterity of a monkey. Not only did their lives hang on the rope ladder but they were also under constant fire from the enemy.

Had Good Training

The enemy was dumbfounded the way our forces conquered the precipice. Yet there is nothing surprising in the way the attack was carried out. For a year the men of the Japanese army went through rigid training in the neighborhood of Canton where the topography was much the same as that of the Hongkong fortress. This training had given confidence in our men. The vanguards of our unit continued to press forward as the main forces quickly followed up. During the day some units had advanced as far as 80 kilometers.

The following day, the ninth, our units were already prepared to attack the 255 meter height which formed the front line defense of the main enemy position. The enemy defenses in this area were well protected with a number of barbwire fences and their communications and entrenchments were complete. Our main objective, the reservoir, was below this strong enemy position and it was impossible to drive toward it during the day.

In looking at this well fortified enemy position the commander of our forces, not to repeat the folly at Port Arthur, planned an organized method of attack. The strategy was to destroy enemy establishments, artillery positions and other defensive installations by artillery fire. Then under the cover of artillery barrage the infantry was to dash into the enemy defenses. However, this plan was dismissed when a surprise attack at night was suggested by Lieutenant Wakabayashi. A "kesshi-tai" was formed and Lieutenant Wakabayashi was selected to lead the attack.

Night Attacks

Night attacks since the Russo-Japanese War, in fact, ever since the organization of the Japanese Army, have been an unique method of fighting by our armed forces. Primarily, in a night attack a small force would usually storm a concentrated enemy position and drive a wedge into his line. There are many examples of night assaults in Japan's war history and in each case the superior attacking spirit and skilful use of arms have been unmatched in the world. The night attacks are launched by foreign countries with machine-gun fire and artillery barrage. This is completely different from the stealthy surprise attack conducted by our forces with a firm conviction of ultimate victory.

The men of the Japanese army are undergoing constant training and the conviction of ultimate victory is deeply rooted in them. Recently the training in night fighting has been even more vigorous, so vigorous that they are drilled during the day with men wearing dark glasses.

On the precipitous mountain range of the Kowloon Peninsula running east to west, there were over 200 pill boxes, lookouts and searchlight batteries on all sides. At each of these points, land mines were also laid. This defense line was highly vaunted by the British as even more formidable than the Maginot Line of France. Yet this stonewall defense quickly crumbled. The surprise attack with bayonets and hand grenades launched during that night completely undermined the enemy defense line.

With a successful night assault conducted by the "kesshi-tai" under Lieutenant Wakabayashi, the situation developed overwhelmingly advantageous for our troops. Units attacking the enemy defense positions south of the reservoir continuously hammered and destroyed one enemy position after another. Another unit landed and completely occupied the island of Chingi during the same night.

During the day, the main body of our forces captured Kinshan Hill, an important enemy stronghold on the main defense line of Hongkong. From Kinshan Hill our unit moving on the left flank, advanced toward the east and on the night of the 10th crossed a lake on motor-boats and penetrated deep into the enemy position on the right flank. By the morning of the 11th this unit had advanced beyond Shuiniu Hill into the central region of Kowloon Peninsula.

Kowloon Occupied

On the morning of December 12th, the entire Kowloon Peninsula was in our hands. The fate of Hongkong island on the other side of the strait was now sealed. All this advance was swiftly accomplished in a short period of 84 hours after our forces penetrated the British-Chinese border.

Before unleashing the final assault, the Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces, in the name of Bushido and English knighthood asked for the surrender of Hongkong to prevent suffering of non-combatants and to save the island from devastation. Peace missions were sent on December 15 and 17. But the Japanese proposal was ostinately rejected twice by the Governor of the island, Sir Mark Young.

Then at 9:50 p.m. on December 18 our troops unleashed their assault against the island fortress. A strong landing force left Chingteh airport, Kowloon Cement Factory, Liyuimen and other points on Kowloon Peninsula for Hongkong island. This operation was carried out after the mines in the bay and barbwire barriers were destroyed.

Successfully landing on the island, the troops under the protective fire from the artillery slowly pushed the enemy into the western section of the island. Two hours after the midnight landing, our troops occupied Jardine Hill. By 7:30 on the following morning the landing party now reinforced by the main forces completely occupied the key enemy positions. The enemy forces were now cornered at Mahsingling in the west and Chaiwanshan in the east, and at 11 o'clock the major part of the island was under Japanese control.

The night of December 19th was rainy. But the Japanese Forces continued to press against the enemy remnants which fled to Victoria Park and Victoria city in the west and the Stanley Peninsula in the south. Victoria city was heavily shelled by our artillery and bombed by our air force and the whole town was a huge inferno of flames.

On the morning of December 20, our land forces entered the city of Hongkong and the remnants of enemy troops were annihilated. From the air, despite adverse weather the army planes continued to harass the remaining enemy positions. During the following few days the enemy was further hurled back and on the morning of December 23 the entire southern section of the island was under our command.

From the 24th, our attacks on land, from the sea and air increased in fury. The fierce onslaught was too much for the enemy and Governor Young who was determined to fight to the last, was compelled to yield. The truce was requested at 5:50 p.m. on December 25.

On that memorable Christmas night the Governor crossed the straits. At Peninsula Hotel in Kowloon the historic conversation between the Commander-in-Chief of the victorious Japanese Forces, Lieutenant-General Takashi Sakai and Governor Mark Young took place, the result of which was the unconditional surrender of the British Crown Colony.